CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child with or without addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28483—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	39 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 2
Heart Bottle	29 13
O. B.	27 6
Glentromie	26 9
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 9

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
P. & O. ORIENTAL	6045	1000	E. Stewart	17th July
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
P. & O. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Whaler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Browne.	7th Aug.
P. & O. PEKIN	3926	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
P. & O. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
P. & O. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
P. & O. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
P. & O. MALWA	3970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
P. & O. MOREA	3987	700		24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th July.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
ROHILLA	3387	700		13th Aug.
SURAT	3142	560	R. J. Sleeman	27th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	29th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Doc. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,690	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Beuhtinger	4,690	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	18th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

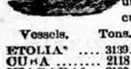
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettol	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 13, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.



THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
ETOLIA*	3139	Early August for Plymouth.
CUBA	2118	Late August for Continental Port.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2200	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	5330	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 19th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,552 tons, on the 15th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd July at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. Young	3887	23rd July.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 9th, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

(Bottled by Messrs. M. B. Foster & Sons.)

Bottles	per doz. Rs.	7 0	8 0
Half-bottles	" "	5 0	5 10

☞ Constituents are respectfully cautioned against the danger attending the consumption of the cheap and inferior brands of the article.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin.	1 9	1 12
" Speed's East India.	"	0 12	0 14
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	"	0 9	0 10
" Fine Pearl	2 lb. tin.	0 6	0 7
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD	"	1 4	1 7
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin. Re. 1-0;	½ lb. tin.	2 0	1-2 & 2 4
" MUTTON, 2 oz. tin. Re. 1-6;	"	2 10	1-9 & 3 0
" CHICKEN, 2 oz. tin. Re. 1-6;	"	3 0	1-12 & 3 6
" CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA.	"	1 6	1 9
" MUTTON BROTH	"	2 2	2 6
" CHICKEN BROTH	"	3 8	4 0
CORN FLOUR	1 lb. tin.	0 9	0 10
" Kingsford's Oswego, per lb. packet		0 8	0 9
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT	1 lb. tin.	0 9	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. packets, per oz		0 4	0 4½
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0 10	0 11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0 13	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD, Savoury and Moore's	per tin.	0 10	0 11
" " "	per doz.	7 0	8 0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin.	1 8	1 11
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bottle As. 15 & 1	6 1-1	& 1 9
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		0 14	1 0
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin.	0 8	0 9
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s 6d tin.	"	2 8	2 14
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin.	2 2	2 6
SAGO, finest Pearl	2 lb. tin.	0 8	0 9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid" Brand	per tin.	0 7	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid" Brand	per doz.	4 8	5 4
TAPIOCA, best clean white	2 lb. tin.	0 9	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	"	1 8	1 11

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

PURE WHITE CROCKERY,

IN NEAT STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

THIS elegant Ware is quite suitable for any Table, and was largely used at the Entertainments given in honour of the Cesarewitch; at the same time its astonishingly low price makes it suitable for district and other use.

SERVICE No. 5. PLAIN WHITE, without Lines. DINNER SERVICE.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
10-inch Hot-Water Plates	per doz	22 0	25 0
10 " Meat do.	"	3 4	3 12
10 " Soup do.	"	3 4	3 12
8 " Pudding do.	"	2 4	2 8
6 " Cheese do.	"	1 14	2 2
18 " Well Gravy Dish	each	5 8	6 4
18 " Flat Dish	"	3 4	3 12
16 " do.	"	2 4	2 8
14 " do.	"	1 6	1 9
12 " do.	"	1 0	1 2
10 " do.	"	0 15	1 1
16 " Fish Drainer	"	2 4	2 8
9 " Pie Dish	"	0 12	0 14
11 " do.	"	1 2	1 4
Cheese Dish, without Cover	"	2 12	3 2
Covered Cheese Dish	"	6 8	7 8
Do. Soup Tureen and Stand	"	7 0	8 0
Do. Sauce Tureen and Stand	"	1 12	2 0
Do. Side Dish	"	6 8	7 8
Do. Vegetable Dish	"	2 2	2 6
Salad Bowl	"	2 4	2 8
Tripartite Vegetable Dish	"	5 0	5 12
Dinner Service for 12 persons	"	57 0	64 0

SERVICE No. 5. *Plain White, without Lines.* BREAKFAST SERVICE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	per doz.	9 0	10 0
Coffee or Tea Cups and Saucers	"	5 8	6 4
Plates	"	5 8	6 4
Slop Basin	each	1 0	1 2
Sugar Basin, covered	"	1 12	2 0
Cream Jug	"	1 0	1 2
Milk Jug	"	1 4	1 7
10-inch Dish	"	2 4	2 8
12 "	"	2 12	3 2
Butter Pot and Stand	"	2 8	2 14
Toast Rack	"	2 8	2 12
Bread and Butter Plates	"	1 0	1 1
Egg Stand and 6 Cups	"	5 8	6 4
Covered Muffin Plate	"	2 8	2 14
Breakfast Sets for 12 Persons		28 0	32 0
Do. 6 do.		15 0	17 0

Oriental Peach Blow Dinner Service.....Cash Rs. 85 Credit Rs. 95
Bird on Almond Branch Service..... " " 97 " " 109

AND OTHER SERVICES.

Bird on Almond Branch, Gilt Line Breakfast Services for 12 Persons	Cash Rs.	51	Credit Rs. 57
Do. do. do. for 6 Persons	" "	27	" " 30

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18. } CASH or V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,

1891,

HAS COMMENCED
JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

BUT WHY SUFFER!

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., } Bombay.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0
"MAYOS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
manufactured in three sizes, " 2—4 " ... "	2 12
in boxes of 100. " 3—3½ " (thin)... "	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. ALMORA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1891. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half year ending 30th June, 1891, have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1891.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

DURING MR. CHARLES TAYLOR'S ABSENCE on LEAVE Mr. F. S. FAIRFIELD will act as SUPERINTENDENT, and is AUTHORIZED to receive all MONEYS DUE to the Press, and SIGN RECEIPTS for the same.

J. A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section 186 of the above Act that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them shewing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing an explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining the manner in which the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated the 11th day of July, 1891.

C. A. TURNER,
Liquidator.
MESSRS. CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN-TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 5.
THACKER'S
REDUCED SURVEY MAP
OF
INDIA,
EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS,
SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.
Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5¼.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

BOMBAY: THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK & CO.
LONDON: W. THACKER & CO.

WHISKY.

GONNE,

CROFT AND CO.'S,

FOR

SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,

Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.

A PERFECT LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & CO.,

SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th, to FRIDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 2nd, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 2nd, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on HURSDAY, the 6th Proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 31th ultimo.
2.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Vurjeevundass Madowdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 2nd, 1891,

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of the Public is called to GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, Marine Department, No. 63, dated 24th June, 1891, showing the AMENDED ALTERATIONS proposed to be made in the DRAFT RULES under the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI of 1881. A copy of the Notification accompanies to-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,

"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
STARLING'S
INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.
Second Edition, corrected up to 15th June 1891.
Price Rs. 8.
PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrior and every class of shoeing done.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs.	a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0	12
Mild Cured Hams	„	0	11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	„	0	12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22	0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	„	17	0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	„	22	0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	„	17	0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	„	22	0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	„	24	0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	„	26	0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	„	33	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	„	32	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	„	35	0
Old Tom Gin	„	19	0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles		27	0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	„	22	0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5	12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3	12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham Sandwiches.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 84.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL;

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4	0
Finos Lady	„ „ „	3	0
Alpha	„ „ „	2	8
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalgo	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	„ „ „ „	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	„ „ „ 25 „	7	8
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „ 25 „	6	
Trabucos	„ „ „ 25 „	3	
Caliope	„ „ „ 50 „	5	
Semirami	„ „ „ 100 „	10	

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. „ 2 „ „	4	0	
Do. „ 3 „ „	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. „ 2 100 „	3	8	

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000	
CAPITAL CALLED-UP	£ 250,000	
RESERVED FUND	£ 45,000	

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
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A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 5; 1·0 as. 12; 350 Rs. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.
FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
32 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885	£983,156	0 0
„ 1886	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889	£1,101,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods as ADULTS, and CHILDREN on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

cumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,350,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2½
Char. Mercantile	32,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	33½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,220	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	18⅜
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	18½
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,00)
Albert Glazing Co	150	500	all	18 pr. ct	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	99	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35)
Dombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	112½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Broul's Cavumpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	45 dvd	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	..	..	..	..	18)
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	90)
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	..
Hemsell Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410 xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	44)
Mahmadpura-Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	800	800	pr. ct.	57)
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	1432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	205
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	672½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	106½
Prince of Wales	800	1800	800	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	80	20	80
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	24)
Volkart	..	1,800	..	Rs 80	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	94
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	435
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	650
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	960	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	495
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	3,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	65
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	635
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	555
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatao Macknjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	205
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1005
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	440
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 no
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,305
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,675
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	685
Oriental	2,220	625	625	Rs. 15	407½
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil..	100 no
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	480
Victoria Mills	580	1,000	1,000	21	880
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	805
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Lord Reay	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80)
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½x
Back Bay Baths	2800	50	50	12	51
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	101
Bapty Bros	18,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	70	1,00)
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	37	625	33½	90
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1	100	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	920
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	25½	328
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	92 xd.
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51 x
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	17
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	1)
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	30	425
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	5,000	500	all	85	920
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co. Western India	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Flour	..	..	..	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	4100	All	5 p.c.	2,10
G. I. P. & C. L. R. New 4 18 Shares	..	4 18	..	do.	42)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-9
China Leaf	" 22-2 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-6 "
Do. Old	" 21-6 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-2
English Sovereigns	" 13-14
Do. Dragons	" 13-13
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 39-3
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 39-4
Spruce Silver	" 39-9

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Polo on the maidan, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Elektra (s), from Hong-kong ; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The barque John Davie sailed yesterday for Calcutta.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL, Y. M. C. A.—There will be a practice-game this evening at 5-30 p.m. (sharp).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-kong per extra s. s. Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Peninsular will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 16th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Tuesday), commencing at 5 p.m. (weather permitting). There will also be a meeting held in the Gymkhana after polo, or if there is no polo, at 6 p.m.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Mahparsad Ramdyal, living at Ferguson Road, reports to the police that during his absence from home on the night of Saturday last his room was broken into and silver ornaments and currency notes, collectively valued at Rs. 368, stolen from a box, which had apparently been opened with a duplicate key.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Greyhurst placed Oodhenjee Khimjee, Gungaram Chandu and three others before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with keeping a common gambling house at Cammatipura and the rest with playing with money, dice and cards on Friday last. His worship convicted the whole of the accused and fined the first Rs. 10, the second Rs. 5, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry at six o'clock this evening (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille.....Topsy Turvy.....Warwick Williams.
Overture.....Silvana.....Weber.
Valse.....Ever and Ever Mine....C. Coote.
Selection.....The Pirates of Penzance.Sullivan.
Polka Mazurka.Emily .....M. Relle.
Gavotte .....Stephanie .....Czibulka.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Maronti Hari was charged by Inspector Hiscock before Mr. Hamilton with stealing two gold nose-rings, valued at Rs. 75, belonging to his master, named Visnu Gopal. On Sunday afternoon the complainant left the rings in a box in his room and went to the bazaar ; on his return home he found the rings missing and also his servant. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused yesterday morning, when he confessed to having committed the theft. The magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the coroner, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Marowti Soobana, a dock-labourer, aged 25 years. On 8th inst. the deceased and other labourers were loading a steamer with cargo in the Prince's Dock. Whilst the deceased was on the wharf hauling up a sling of 14 bags of *harda*, the sling slipped and the bags fell on the deceased, breaking his left leg. The deceased was immediately removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Greyhurst charged Raila and two other Hindu lads before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 18, from the shop of Ruttonjee Dorabjee, a stamp-vendor. On Sunday evening the first accused and one of his friends named Kalidas went to the complainant's shop at Duncan Road, and seeing the complainant asleep, they stole his watch, which was was hanging on a nail, and walked off. The matter was reported to the police, who on inquiry arrested the first accused, who made a statement in consequence of which the other lads were arrested and the watch and chain were found upon them. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to receive five stripes and the second and the third ten stripes each.

THREATENING A POLICE OFFICER.—Moossajee Adamjee, a borah, was yesterday placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court's by Inspector Nolan on a charge of disorderly behaviour at a police station. The prosecuting officer deposed in evidence that the accused obstructed a milkman on Sunday evening on the Kalbadevi Road whilst the latter was leading home a cow and disputed his claim to the animal. The disputants were taken to the Dhobie Talao police station by a sepoy and placed before the inspector, who referred the borah to the Commissioner of Police or a magistrate for the purpose of establishing his claims to the animal. Thereupon Moossajee became very violent and, shaking his fist at the inspector, informed him in an insolent manner that he would have him transferred to Mahim for the injustice he exercised towards him in not delivering the cow to him. The magistrate, after pointing out to the accused the impropriety of his conduct manifested towards a police officer, inflicted a fine of Rs. 10.

AN UNLUCKY TRIO OF THIEVES.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, Inspector Lee-Smith charged Mulharry Shekoo with the theft of a gold watch and chain and a pen-knife, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 120, and Ludoo Govind and Kagoo Tatza with abetment in the commission of the offence. Mr. Jenkins, chief officer on board the s.s. Inchlonga, lying in the Victoria Dock, appeared to complain and identified his property, which, he deposed, was stolen from a coat in his cabin on Sunday morning. On discovering his loss he informed the police of it and their inquiries led to the arrest of the trio in a liquor shop outside the dock gates whilst endeavouring to dispose of the property to the keeper of the stall. But the latter was shrewd enough not to purchase it, for he entertained some suspicions that the articles were stolen. Before the appearance of the police the accused persons had tried their skill in another direction to sell the property, but without success. Mulharry pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo hard labour for four months. His companions denied all knowledge of the property being stolen. They were convicted of the offence of abetment and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

MAHALAXMI AND ITS SMELLS.

A DAILY passenger between Bombay and Bandora by the B., B. and C. I. Railway writes to us as follows on the above subject :—

The waste land on the Mahalaxmi flats, which is being filled in with the night soil of Bombay, is fast becoming a great nuisance to the daily passengers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Between Mahalaxmi and Grant Road Stations the stench is so strong that daily passengers are unpleasantly and painfully affected by it. The recent heavy rain soaked into this stagnant mass of filth and is now oozing out in the form of this nauseous effluvia, which the sun's rays render all the more powerful. The smell is carried even beyond the Mahalaxmi Station. The Muncipal authorities would to well do consider how this nuisance may be stopped, for, besides being so disagreeable, it cannot but be detrimental to health.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE opening meeting of the season will be held on Wednesday next at 4-45 p.m. prompt on the Marine Lines Maidan. Post entries will be taken, but the Honorary Secretary would be much obliged by intending competitors sending in their entries to him beforehand.

The following events have been selected :—

1 and 2.—Jumping competition for horses and ponies.
3.—Spiral Race.
4.—Bareback Race.
5.—Polo Ball Race.
6.—Pony Scurry.

The events are open to members of the Gymkhana, Byculla, Yacht, and Bombay Clubs, Light Horse and Regiments stationed in Bombay.

G. E. SCHOFIELD,
Hony. Secretary.

THE Catalans say, "Where wilt thou go, Ox, that thou wilt not Plough." All must work, although SAPOLIO makes some work easy. Try it and see. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS).

VACCINATION OPERATIONS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SATAWA, WIFE OF CHANBASAYA.

THIS was a report of the proceedings of Mr. Narsingrao Divatia, First Class Magistrate, Bijapur District, who, on the 1st May last, convicted the accused of criminal breach of trust, under section 406 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15, in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The District Magistrate of Bijapur, in reporting the proceedings, remarked that no offence was proved, and that the conviction and sentenced should be annulled.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the decision of the court, said :—On reading the evidence and judgment we concur with Mr. Davidson the District Magistrate, that the record discloses no offence. It appears that the accused, Satawa, is the mother of a baby which had been recently vaccanited ; the vaccinator wanted to get lymph out of this baby for vaccinating another child in another village, Rampoor. He gave her two annas on her promise to take the baby and go with him to Rampoor that afternoon. She did not fulfil her promise and the Magistrate, Mr. Narsingrao Divatia, thinks that dishonest intention is proved by her denying when accused before him that she ever received the two annas. He has not inquired into the truth of the excuse given by the woman at the time which was that the baby was taken ill with fever. It appears however from the evidence of the peons who went to fetch her and the baby, that her husband angrily and positively refused to let them go. When the peons persisted, he ordered them off his premises. In so acting he was within his rights ; and the magistrate who has not noticed this evidence in his judgment ought to have held that, at all events, Satava would not have been justified in taking the baby to the other village for the vaccinator's purposes in direct defiance of her husband's wishes. If the vaccinator had asked for a return of the two annas which he admits he never did, he would probably have it. It does not appear that the vaccinator had taken the reasonable precaution to ascertain the wish of the father before he made the arrangement with the mother. We, therefore quash the conviction and sentence. The sentence of Rs. 15 fine is excessive in our opinion, considering the means of the people. The Magistrate says the refusal of Safava is the first instance of its kind and he inflicted the fine as a warning to the neighbourhood not to thwart the work of the vaccinators. But it is obvious that those operations will become unpopular if paternal rights are disregarded.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following report of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay is to be presented to the shareholders at a meeting called for Thursday next :—

Directors.—The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.) President.—Mr. Vurjeevundass Madowdas, Vice-President. Mr. Charles Douglas (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.), Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mr. J. L. Symons (of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.), and Mr. S. D. Sassoon (of Messrs. David, Sassoon & Co.).

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT.

The Directors submit to the shareholders their statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank, as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last.

	Rs.	a.	p.
They report also that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of .. To which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year	5,37,675	12	5
	1,80,776	3	6
Making together....	7,18,451	15	11

and which the Directors have decided to apply as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax.....	5,00,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund.....	50,000	0	0
To Officers' Pension Fund	20,000	0	0
And to carry forward	1,48,451	15	11
	7,18,451	15	11

The continuous decline in the price of our staple article of export, *viz.*, cotton, with a prolonged superabundance of money have been the prevailing features of the past half-year. The Bank's resources were in consequence only partially employed, at unprecedentedly low rates, and the earning power of the Bank was correspondingly diminished.

The conditions of trade caused anxiety, but the Directors are able to report that with the exception of a trifling amount, under Rs. 3,000, no losses have been incurred.

Pursuing the policy which has hitherto guided them, the Directors have applied Rs. 50,000 to the reserve fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 34,00,000.

Mr. A. M. Gubbay resigned his seat at the Board prior to his leaving for Europe, and in his place the Directors appointed Mr. S. D. Sassoon.

Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Vurjeevundas Madowdas are the Directors, who retire on this occasion, and both are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will require to elect auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July, 1891.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay,

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last.

We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on 30th June, and checked the closing accounts of the branches with their respective ledgers at Head Office, and found them correct.

The securities on account of the reserve fund stand at their original cost, and those as investments at under present market prices. The securities against advances, and those deposited by constituents for safe custody agree with their registers.

The balance sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement, showing the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

R. BAUMBACH,
E. N. SEITNA, } *Auditors.*

Bombay, 8th July 1891.

ABSTRACT BALANCE-SHEET AS ON 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Dr. Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	1,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	33,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,43,395	14	10
Do. at Branches	55,84,265	11	0
Other Deposits	4,32,67,691	4	8
Post Bills	9,483	14	4
Profit	7,18,451	15	11
	Rs. 6,70,93,278	12	9

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Cr.
Government and other authorized securities	1,09,05,214	2	4	
Loans on do. do.	95,47,354	2	7	
Credits on do. do.	43,91,692	12	8	
Overdrawn Current Accounts	2,405	13	3	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,23,35,555	3	11	
Dead Stock	6,77,066	14	0	
Applied in reduction	2,85,000	0	0	
	3,92,066	14	0	
Stamps	1,969	2	0	
Stationery	14,589	4	0	
Adjusting Account	42,180	11	11	
Bullion	3,11,321	3	9	
Cash with other Banks	5,17,317	9	2	
Cash in hand	2,76,31,575	13	2	
	Rs. 6,70,93,278	12	9	

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	1,82,643	13	2	Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission, and Interest received	7,87,523	15	11
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	10,250	0	0				
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting.	3,951	9	0				
Income tax	20,000	0	0				
Law charges	208	0	0				
Telegrams and Postages	1,321	13	0				
Miscellaneous charges	22,278	4	4				
Stationery	8,724	12	0				
Net Profit for the half-year	5,37,675	12	5				
	Rs. 7,87,523	15	11		Rs. 7,87,523	15	11

J. S. BURN, Accountant.

R. BAUMBACH
E. N. SEITNA,
Auditors.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations, for week ending Friday, 10th July, 1891.

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Jabalpur	10	15	Nassick	4	72
Raver	3	10	Deolalee	2	74
Nimbora	2	88	Ghoti	14	35
Bhadli	5	25	Nargaon	2	86
Jalgaon	11	12	Warrengaon	2	50
Sirsoli	7	25	Hoodgi	1	27
Mhasawad	6	30	Mohal	8	12
Maheji	4	11	Madha	5	49
Pachora	4	83	Barsi Road	4	05
Kasgaon	6	54	Keim	5	60
Naidongri	8	2	Jehur	3	67
Challisgaon	4	68	Pomalwari	2	1
Nandgaon	5	42	Dexal	6	91
Munmad	3	63	Lanowli	33	67
Lasalgaon	3	21	Dhond	4	72
Kerwadi		51	Talegaon	5	40

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. *VS.* ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

A match was played on Saturday, the 11th instant, between the Elphinstone College Gymkhana and an eleven of the Y. M. C. A., and ended in an easy victory for the latter by 61 runs on the first innings. The following are the details of the match. The Elphinstone College captain, having won the toss, elected to bat, and sent in Messrs. Devitre and Wada to face the bowling of P. Hildreth and T. Lynn. In Lynn's first over Devitre after scoring one was cleverly caught in the slips by Hildreth, and shortly afterwards Wada was run out without scoring. The rest that followed, with the exception of Messrs. Taleyarkhan, Doctor, and E. F. Davar, the last of whom got a splendid hit to leg for six, do not call for any special mention, and the innings closed for a small total of 50.

At a quarter to four the Y. M. C. A. entered upon their innings, sending in Sharp and Lynn to face the bowling of Messrs. Doctor and Taleyarkhan. In the former's first over Sharp unfortunately hit the ball into his wicket, and George, who followed, did not make any stand, being cleaned bowled by Doctor after scoring only one and Lynn was shortly afterwards caught off Taleyarkhan. Hildreth and Roberts, however, got together and some free cricket was witnessed until the latter was caught by Devitre off Davar after scoring nine. Tittle and Peyton, who followed, did not stay long, and it was thought the Y. M. C. A. were going to be beaten, as six wickets had fallen for only 32 runs. Lane, however, came to the rescue and with Hildreth, who had been playing a steady and careful game, dragged the match out of the fire, and it was not until the score had reached 72 that Hildreth was caught for a well-played 31. Laxton, who followed, also made a good stand, scoring 17, and with Lane, who had been playing steadily carried the score to 95, when the latter was bowled after scoring 25. Pinsent and Mackeson did not score much, and the inning closed for 114.

As there remained half an hour to the call of time, the Elphinstone College entered upon their second innings and lost seven wickets for only 25 runs, Hildreth taking six wickets for five runs and Lynn one for 14, there being six extras.

The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A F Devitre, c P Hildreth, b T Lynn	1	b Hildreth	0
J A Wada, run out, b Hildreth	0		
J N Watchaghudi, l-b-w, b Hildreth	1	b Hildreth	0
P H Davar, b Hildreth	3	hit w. b Hildreth	0
E Taleyarkhan, b T Lynn	7	b Hildreth	0
P D Doctor, st b Lynn	8	sub b Lynn	1
E F Davar, b Hildreth	8	run out	6
K K Khuras, b Lynn	2	not out	5
J J Treasurywalla, not out	6	st b Hildreth	7
H S Sykes, b Hildreth	0		
J D Mody, b Lynn	3		
Extras	11	Extras	6
Total	50	Total	25

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
P Hildreth	55	17	4	5		25	5	2	6
T V Lynn	54	22	4	5		20	14	0	1

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.	
A R Sharp, self-out b Doctor	0
T N Lynn, c b Taleyarkhan	0
W George, b Doctor	1
A G Roberts, c Devitre, b Davar	9
P Hildreth, c b Davar	31
A E Tittle, b Doctor	0
W H Peyton, run out	1
W Lane b Sykes	25
R Laxton b Davar	17
A E Pinsent, b Davar	2
W Mackeson, not out	4
Extras	24
Total	114

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
B D Doctor	65	24	3	3
E Taleyarkhan	45	22	0	1
P H Davar	71	31	4	5
W J Sykes	20	11	0	1

LIBERAL C. C. (II. ELEVEN) *VS.* XAVIER C. C.

A MATCH was played between the Second Eleven of the Liberal C. C. and the Xavier C. C. on Sunday on the Esplanade play-ground, which resulted in the first innings, although had time permitted to finish the game the result would probably have been reversed. The following are the scores :—

XAVIER C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H D Patel, b Tapia	2	Absent	
K B Suklat, b Tapia	21	c Kanga, b Tapia	16
P D Patel, c Lam, b Tapia	3	Absent	
D A Katrak, b Tapia	0	c Lam, b Affinwala	6
P H Chichgar, c Tapia, b Vakil	17	c Tapia, b Tapia	5
H Bamji, b-w-b Vakil	12	not out	15
S H Mody, c Tapia, b Vakil	1	b Tapia	0
M R Chichgar, st Masani, b Vakil	16	b Tapia	2
F Rabadina, not out	6	c Kanga, b Affinwalla	0
S Saklat, c Allal, b Vakil	0	b Affinwalla Affinwalla	3
P Saklat, c Karanja, b Vakil	0	c Affinwalla	5
Extras	1	Extras	5
Total	79	Total	50

LIBERAL C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F R Dalal, b Rabadina	6	To bat.	
M B Masani, c Saklat, b Katrak	4		
D Karanjia, b Rabadina	0	b Katrak	4
Affinwala, b Katrak	27	c Chichgar, b Saklat	18
Vakil, b Rabadina	0	To bat.	
D B Tapia, st Katrak, b Mody	0	not out	17
P M Arjani, st Katrak, b Mody	3		
N D Kanga, c Mody b Katrak	0		
H J Dalal, l-b-w b Banaji	10	To bat.	
M B Lam, b Katrak	4		
Bhagvagar, not out	3		
Extras	8	Extras	5
Total	65	Total for 2 wickets	44

MUNICIPAL C. C. *VS.* ST. PATRICK C. C.

On Saturday afternoon the return match between the Municipal and St. Patrick's Clubs took place on the Cooperage. Some considerable time was lost by the players not turning up punctually, the game only commencing at 3 o'clock. Mr. Tomlinson, winning the toss, chose to bat first, St. Patrick's taking the field. The game ended in a draw in favour of St. Patrick's Club. The reason why the game could not be played out was that the secretary of the Rovers' Football Club claimed the ground at 5-30 p. m. for a practice game, thus causing much disappointment and inconvenience which would have been avoided had the energetic secretary of the Rovers' Football Club intimated earliar in the week to cricket secretaries that the ground would be claimed by

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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SALE OF THE ALBERT ROLLER FLOUR MILL AND A COTTON CLEANING FACTORY, AT SURTI MOHOLLA, NEAR THE TWO TANKS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Factory premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Pestonjee Jeejeebhoy Shroff and Hormusjee Kaikhusrow Khambhata, Insolvents.

LOT No. 1.—The machinery of the Cotton Cleaning Factory, consisting Calcolonial horizontal Steam Engine, by Alex. Shanks and Son, 1 Cornis boiler, 1 Crighton's opener, 1 Platt Brother's willow and 1 scratcher, 12 carding machines, 1 card roller grind machine, pulleys, shaftings, belting pipes, W. I chimney, Boiler's brick work, iron tank, beam scale, cotton dust, card, cans, old iron, coal, &c.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 14, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

OUR news this evening in this column is entirely of a local or provincial character, the latest market advices from Europe and America having been chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	7,93,219
" " Branches	...	"	12,91,485
Other Deposits	...	"	10,60,556
Government Securities	...	"	3,61,143
Loans	...	"	2 52,113
Bills Discounted	...	"	13,64,018
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,35,160
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	8,68,263

There has been no increase in the trade demand for Money since the date of Presidency Bank's last statement of affairs, and the falling off of some 8½ lakhs in the Cash Balance now disclosed is due entirely to another cause. The slackness of trade is indicated by the large diminution of over 13½ lakhs in Bills Discounted, and in Loans there had been some decrease during the week covered by the Return ; and although Private Deposits had diminished by 10½ lakhs, the net decrease in trade requirements is still represented by 5½ lakhs. The position of the Cash Balance, notwithstanding these figures, and the realization of over 3½ lakhs of Government Securities, is owing to considerable withdrawals of Public Deposits both at the Head Office, and the Branches, a continuance of which will tend to enhance the value of money at a time when its nominal condition would be that of unusual abundance.

COTTON.—The better demand for this staple which set in on Saturday has not been sustained to-day, purchases for export having been *nil* ; while for Mill account only 1,100 bales have been taken, consisting of 400 bales of Julgaum at 151-5½ ; 250 Bhownugger, at Rs. 155 ; 100 bales each of Dhulia, at Rs. 139 ; Oomra, at Rs. 158 : Akote, at Rs. 148 ; Indore, at Rs. 153 ; and 50 Nugger, at Rs. 151 per candy. The market has been quiet in tone, but prices are unchanged.

The news to hand to-day by wire from the Cotton-growing districts is of an unsatisfactory tenor. Rather over 2 inches of rain had fallen at Agra, since the middle of last week, 1⅞ inch at Nagpore, and nearly an inch at Oomraottee ; but with these exceptions there had been no rain worth mentioning in any of the circles, and it was daily more urgently needed in most of the districts. The best account comes from Nagpore, where the rain was general over the district ; and the most from Barsee, where the Cotton plants could scarcely, it is stated, look worse. At Julgaum, where the total fall had been nearly 13 inches, against an average, to the end of this month, of 15⅞ inches, the plants were flourishing, but required more rain; and at Oomraottee and Dhulia the sowing had been completed, as it had also at Broach, where, however, the absence of further rain was causing anxiety, and prospects were doubtful. To sum up, the crop had not been sown from want of rain in most of the districts of the Bengal circle, and in all of the Dholleria circle, and Dharwar ; while in the Oomra circle, and at Broach, where sowing had generally been completed, a further fall was much needed.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for export to-day in a firm market, and prices have advanced ¼ to 1 anna per cwt, at our quotations, say :—

White Pessy	91	per cent. Rs.	5-3-0	per cwt.
Do.	85	" "	5-2-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi		"	4-13-0	"
Red Delhi		"	4-6-0	"
Hard Yellow		"	4-5-6	"
Red Ahmedabad		"	4-12-0	"
Hard Red		"	4-3-0	"

SEEDS have also become firm in tone, with, however, only a moderate business passing ; but *Linseed* is 1½ anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,030 bales.
Wheat	15,646 cwt.
Linseed	4,619 "
Rapeseed	2,579 "
Poppyseed	888 "
Groundnut	895 "
Castor seed	1,121 "

FREIGHTS remain dull. Relets have been offering at last rates for Dunkirk, Antwerp, and Havre, but without finding takers.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at Saturday afternoon's rates, but has since been steady, and closed with Bank remittance a shade higher than the opening quotations, but with Credits unaltered therefrom. There has been little enquiry for Bank Paper, and no Private Bills have been offering, and business has consequently been upon a very small scale again. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Francs do.	1'85⅜	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a tame market to-day with a tendency to rather lower rates, which, however, was asserted before closing, when Saturday's mail rates for Fours of 107½ for cash, 107 5-16 for this month's settlement, and 107 1-16 for August were again quoted ; but hardly any fresh bargains have been booked. 108, nominal, has been been quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet, but generally steady, and the little which has transpired in Cotton Mill Scrip has, on the whole, been in sellers' favour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 12.

The s. s. Amphitrite arrived here on the 10th inst.

HONG-KONG, JULY 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Thisbe from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight,	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. "	78⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	45⅞

TELEGRAPHC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.

Bangkok-Saigon line restored.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 12.

10 p.m.	82·4

MONDAY, JULY 13.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL.—June 7, at 43, Springbank Terrace, Aberdeen, the wife of J Muil Mitchell, Chandkhira Tea Estate Sylhet, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ARRATOON.—July 3, at Lahore, the wife of M Arratoon, of a son.

DEATHS.

CUMBERLAND.—July 8, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Georgina, L Cumberland of the Ladies' Association, S P G, Society.

GIDDENS.—July 6, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Amelia Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Giddens, Board's Office, age 27 years, 5 months and 6 days.

WILLIAMS.—July 7, at Durbhunga, suddenly, Edward Gwarkin Williams, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Durbhunga, aged 46.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1891.

THE trial of Maneckjee Aslajee ended yesterday evening in a unanimous verdict of acquittal on all the five points in the indictment, the acquittal being emphasized by being delivered without the jury leaving the box. The verdict will commend itself not only to the public at large, but also to the Parsees and others who have been forward in urging the Government to take special measures to bring the whole truth to light in regard to the tragedy. The recent memorial to Government ended with what was virtually a confession that the evidence against Aslajee was not sufficient to ensure a conviction, so that those who signed that document, whatever view they may still take of the tragedy itself, are debarred from saying that justice has not been done on the evidence presented. The trial was conducted with scrupulous fairness. The Advocate-General had a difficult and a delicate task to perform in laying before the jury a case of whose weakness no one can have been more conscious than himself. But, as the representative of the Crown, it was his duty to see that such evidence as told against the prisoner should be presented in its due proportions and with its rightful weight, and this duty he carried out with excellent judgment. Mr. Justice Farran's summing up was as judicial as it was lucid, notwithstanding that the learned Judge candidly expressed his doubts as to the reliability of much of the evidence tendered for the prosecution, giving reasons which must be held to be weighty for accepting with the extremest care the evidence of the three children. When, at the close of the proceedings, the Judge told the jury that no sane persons could have arrived at any other verdict than one of acquittal, he evidently had the concurrence of every one in court. Such strength as there was in the case for the prosecution undoubtedly rested in the evidence of the three Parsee children. If that broke down, the whole case, it was foreseen, must break down with it. We need not go as far as Mr. Jardine went in treating it as "wicked, perverted, and perjured." But there was much on the face of it, as it was laid before the jury, which exposed it to grave suspicion. There were serious divergencies between their story in its ultimate form and in the form which was given to it at the Coroner's inquest—discrepancies which can only by extreme indulgence be accounted for by the youth of this interesting and certainly intelligent group of witnesses. But these, it may be believed, made less impression upon the jury's mind than the inherent improbability of their story. The silence which these three children—communicative though they were in the witness-box—maintained concerning the tragedy, while all around them were talking of nothing else, is difficult to reconcile with the assertion that they were all but eye-witnesses of the dreadful occurrence itself. But even this is of secondary importance compared with the complete failure to discover the two Mahomedans—Khojas as popular rumour has preferred to consider them—whom the children say they saw ascend the Tower with Aslajee, It is impossible to deny that the children were on the Tower shortly before the tragedy took place ; but it is scarcely less impossible to believe that these two Mussulmans were there. The description that Nawazbai and her companions gave of these men was of the vaguest, and out of the crowd of witnesses who were in and around the building at the time not one was able to testify to the presence of these mysterious strangers. Yet rumour had been busy enough concerning them. It is a matter of common knowledge that the theory which connected Aslajee with the death of Buchoobai and Perozbai did not stop short of indicating who the accomplices were. They were men within reach, who could any day be produced in half an hour, and yet there is confessedly not a tittle of evidence against them—not even the evidence of one of the three children. As to the direct evidence of the throwing over of the bodies, this was entirely vitiated by the absence of any attempt to identify Aslajee as the man who stood behind the parapet of the Tower at the time one of the bodies fell. There was an equally marked absence of agreement as to the manner in which the fell deed was done, and one of the witnesses went so far away from the other as to represent one of the deceased ladies as struggling with or holding the other before the fall of the first body. The medical evidence had to be looked at from a qualitative as well as a quantitative point of view, and it is impossible to disregard the important distinction which Mr. Justice Farran drew between the weight of such testimony as Dr. Sydney Smith, with his long experience as Police Surgeon, might give, and that of two ordinary practitioners, with a professional experience of quite another kind, and who made a hurried examination of the bodies at dusk and in an incompletely-lighted room. It is not necessary, of course, to accept yesterday's verdict as the last word in the enquiry. It will be accepted as a declaration, after an investigation conducted with a forensic thoroughness in which the proceedings of the Coroner's court were wanting, that the deceased ladies did not meet with their death at the hands or with the complicity of Aslajee. It makes no affirmation as to the cause of death, and it leaves that as much a mystery as ever. We have yet to learn how two young women, with no proved motive for suicide, and with no enemies, died in broad daylight, in a place of public resort, and in a manner which invests their death with peculiar horror. If it should happen that the tragedy remains a mystery to the end the public would have reason to be seriously disappointed, but we hope that the determination in some quarters to accept anything short of a complete unravelling of the whole mystery as a necessary proof of police inefficiency or even of collusion will become less persistent than it has been. Crime sometimes baffles detection even when the vigilance and the capacity of the police are undoubted, and where, as in this case, proof that the cause of death was of a criminal nature is wanting, we must not be too eager to believe that justice has been defeated because no one is to hang for two deplorable deaths.

IN a vigorous article which shows that in intellect and in the faculty of expressing himself in clear and incisive English Sir James Stephen is still, whatever his detractors may say, a man to be counted with, that unsparing critic gives his candid opinion of Sir J. Pease's resolution upon the opium traffic and the majority who voted for it. With the instinct of a judge, though no longer on the bench, Sir James points out *in limine* that the resolution in question was informal, and therefore no true resolution at all. The validity of a resolution of the House of Commons depends upon rules as artificial as those of a decision of a court of law. In this case there was no resolution "that the Speaker do leave the chair," and the form of words agreed to by the majority had no binding force on any one. Those who have been under the impression that the House of Commons condemned the opium traffic as immoral and recommended the Government of India to abolish it were mistaken. Had those who voted for the resolution succeeded in what was doubtless their object, namely, the discouragement of the cultivation of opium and its eventual stoppage and the abandonment of the revenue derived from that source, a serious blow would have been dealt to the future of British government in this country. It was proposed to wipe out as with a sponge twenty per cent. of the income of the Empire, and no suggestion was made as to how the deficiency was to be made good. The mild and hopeless amendment that the House of Commons should undertake to make good the deficiency of course came to nothing. The writer is quite justified in denouncing this mode of dealing with the essential interests of a great Empire as scandalous, especially as that Empire is in no way represented by Parliament and has no means of making its own wishes known on the subject. Mr. A. O. Hume will doubtless make a note of this latter admission, which indeed goes a little beyond the facts of the case. India can in the last resort make her wishes known on a subject so seriously affecting the interests of every tax-payer. The press, public meetings and the right of petition are of some use in this direction, and in the last resort the camel can always lie down until the burden is proportioned to his strength. However, as we know, matters will not come to this extremity. The leader of the House of Commons took it upon himself to declare—and the declaration was not challenged—that a vote of 190 against 160 on the question of the opium traffic could not be regarded as expressing the real opinion of the House. To all intents and purposes Sir J. Pease's resolution is so much waste paper. Still, the fact that such a resolution was seriously proposed and supported in long debate, and that it secured the votes of 190 members of Parliament, not half a dozen of whom could have any conception of the momentous issues that would have to be faced if the resolution accomplished the purpose for which it was intended, shows but too plainly that the assembled wisdom of the country is subject to very singular oscillations, which in ordinary mortals would be regarded as evidence of flightiness. As Sir James Stephen very truly says, it sets one weakness of the national character in the strongest possible light. It is the height of absurdity to set about destroying the cultivation of opium in India alike in British and in native territory in order that the Chinese should not smoke what people in England think bad for them. The Chinese grow, cultivate the poppy, and make opium on a far larger scale than India ; but those who can afford the Indian drug prefer it to the native article just as the well-to-do at home smoke Havannah cigars in preference to home-grown cabbage leaf, and foreign wines to home-brewed beer. Whether the House of Commons approves or disapproves, millions of the Chinese will smoke opium. If they do not get the refined and fragrant Indian, they will use in greater quantities their own coarser and cheaper drug. As Sir James cogently says, even those who have proposed to stop the cultivation of the poppy in India have not been mad enough to propose that we should undertake a holy war against the cultivation of the poppy in China and in Persia and the other countries which would infallibly take to it if the Indian supply were to cease. It is clear that the prohibition of opium-smoking can only be made effectual by putting an end to the cultivation of the poppy. Sir James, while combatting the opinion that opium-smoking is a vice as injurious to a community as the drunkenness arising from the abuse of spirits, admits that it may be desirable to regulate and restrict the sale of opium in India. The police in India would have less trouble with opium-eaters than the English police experience with those who have been, as Mr. Goschen euphemistically expresses it, toasting the prosperity of the country. It is more easy to take into custody a man under the influence of opium than to persuade a drunken man to walk quietly to the station. Sir James does not deem the opium-smoker as bad as the drunkard. He is not violent or brutal ; he may ultimately sink into idiocy, which is after all his own affair—and that of his wife and children ; but he is not quarrelsome or burglarious ; he does not get delirium tremens, murder his neighbours, and make himself unpleasant all round. What Sir Richard Temple said in the House of Commons—that de Quincey was fortunate in taking opium instead of alcohol, for, if he had succumbed to the alternative, his confessions might have been much worse than they were—would appear to be of wide application. Sir James Stephen holds that it is a gratuitously dismal error to suppose that opium is commonly abused for purposes of drunkenness. He cites Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who testified in the House of Commons twenty years ago that he had often seen the drug used, and in the great majority of cases it was not immoderately indulged in ; after a few whiffs a man resigned his pipe to a friend and went away to business. There is indeed good reason to believe that the abuse of opium is not more general, if indeed as general as the abuse of spirituous liquors.

Why, then, is there such fierce denunciation of the iniquity of raising a revenue by taxing opium? Not, of course, because the duty enhances the price of the drug to the consumer. The object is to force the Government to extirpate the poppy in British India, in Malwa, and elsewhere. Philanthropists in England have been wrought up to such a pitch of abnegation that they would willingly sacrifice nearly six millions of the Indian revenue in accomplishment of this disinterested design. Englishmen in India are lost in amazement when they see their countrymen at home on the war path in such a cause. It would really look as if Sir James Stephen is not so far wrong in his explanation of the matter when he states that there is a gulf fixed between Englishmen at home and Englishmen in India ; the former being accustomed to refer anything to a conventional standard which settles for him what he is to think and do, like and dislike, while the latter has to take count of the estimate that others form of English ways of thinking, and remember that he may do almost anything in this country but use greased cartridges or tax people in a way to which they are not accustomed, or for an object in which they feel no interest. The belief of the Englishman at home that his particular views will suit everybody everywhere comes to be largely modified after a spell of Indian experience, as Sir James himself bears living witness to in this outspoken contribution to the current *Nineteenth Century*.

IF the article concerning future appointments to the Bombay Executive Council which an up-country paper prints is taken simply as Poona society gossip "in the intervals of amusement"—intervals, by the way, which are said to be tediously long this season—there is little to be said against it. And if there is something of garrulity in the way in which every civilian who has begun to turn grey in the service is brought forward as a postulant for Council, this is only the way of people who occupy themselves in the intervals of amusement with things far and near. Mr. Moore, Mr. Naylor, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Candy, Mr. Tagore, and Mr. James are all brought forward with judicial impartiality, and in each case with a most Christian tenderness which shrinks at marking off as impossible any single name in this copious extract from the *Quarterly Civil List*. Even the peccant mamlatdars of 1888 are brought in—*tirés par les cheveux*, as our neighbours would say—not, of course, with the suggestion that any of these too rank in the long list of officials who may be thought of in a gossiping estimate of the people to be mentioned in the same breath with a membership of Council, but rather in order to keep us in remembrance of old quarrels. By a marvellous exercise of self-control, however, the writer has kept the Seven Bishops, Lord Bacon, Lord Macclesfield, and the corrupt Masters in Chancery out of his parable. This is commendable, and goes to the mitigation of irrelevance. But there is much in the article which, if scarcely irrelevant, is a little "too previous." Thus, although no one would look upon Sir Charles Pritchard as by any means an unlikely member of the Viceroy's Council, there is as yet no vacancy in that body which he can be asked to fill, and it is early to nominate, even in the interval between a garden party and a ball, a successor to that resolute administrator. As to Sir Raymond West, though we now and again hear of his retirement as imminent, the probabilities are that he will stay on until October 1892, when his term of service will end. The suggestion is made that "the executive part of the Bombay Civil Service"—by which the revenue branch, we suppose, is meant—may by that time have annexed the seat in Council hitherto held by the judicial branch. This is looking much further ahead than most people in the service, and everyone out of it, thinks it worth while to look forward to. Such a change as that would be a little too revolutionary, and the dissatisfaction it would cause in the judicial branch of the service would be the least important reason why it should never be ventured upon. The real reasons against it are, perhaps, too solid to find place in the gossip with which, we are told, Poona occupies itself in the intervals of amusement, but it is not to be supposed that they will be forgotten when the Judicial Member retires. The usual practice, as the *Pioneer* admits, would in that case be to appoint the senior Civilian Judge of the High Court to be Judicial Member of Council, and we are reminded that "in Mr. Justice Birdwood the Government would gain a scholar who came out among the Wranglers at Cambridge, became Fellow of Peterhouse, and has been appointed by Lord Harris Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay." And this sentence is, in truth, the most solid thing that the Poona gossip that finds its way to Allahabad has evolved on the subject.

CAPTAIN FORBES, who has been appointed advising and inspecting officer for the cavalry which is being organized for the Imperial Service Corps by the States of Bhownuggur, Junagadh, and Nowanugger, is now at Bhownugger, and the organization of the contingent in that State, which is to consist of three hundred Lancers, is being actively proceeded with. The Maharajah, who will be the honorary colonel of his troops, has just issued a stirring appeal to his Rajput and other subjects to enlist in a service which will be honourable to them and of value to their State and to the Empire. The address recalls the military traditions of the Rajputs, and if the new corps opens out a career to this class of the Maharajah's subjects—the class who are most in need of employment and are at the same time best fitted for this service—it will be a double benefit.

WE are glad to learn that the annual match between the Gymkhana and the Parsis has been fixed for the 26th and 27th August, the latter day being a public holiday.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation resumed their debate on the draft building by-laws yesterday afternoon. The president, before commencing the business, referred to the misconception which had followed the omission of the word "good" from certain clauses at last discussion. He did not consider there was a single member of the Corporation who wished to give builders an opportunity of putting up unsafe buildings. He would, therefore, suggest the following being added to clause 7:—"Every person who shall erect a new building shall be responsible that all the building materials used are sound, of good quality, and properly put together so as to ensure safety : any breach of this by-law shall be brought directly to the notice of the Commissioner, who shall in each case satisfy himself, either personally or by an officer specially appointed for the purpose, and not lower in rank than a superintendent of buildings, whether this by-law has been infringed or not." Some discussion arose as to whether it was in order to move such a motion at this stage, and the debate closed by Captain Walshe agreeing to take up the matter again and propose the motion framed, as a rider or amendment to some proposition moved at a later stage of the debate. The discussion on the by-laws then went on, a detailed report of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—After the two inches of rain we had the other day at Bhavnagar not a drop of it has been seen again. On Friday afternoon the thermometer was at 98°. From Bhavnagar down to Wadhwan all the fields were dry, and showed no signs of rain having fallen along the lines.

SRINAGAR is now empty. The Resident and visitors have gone up to Gulmarg ; Captain Gordon has departed for Ladakh ; the Maharaja is returning to Jammu ; and Raja Ram Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, is proceeding to Gilgit to inspect the frontier.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COLLAPSE OF AN EMBANKMENT ON THE MANCHESTER CANAL.

LONDON, JULY 13.

An embankment of over ten million tons of timber and masonry on the Manchester Ship Canal has collapsed, closing the Eastham section, into which the water had been admitted.

RETURN OF THE GUARDS.

The 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, sailed to-day from Bermuda for England. The conduct of the regiment during its service abroad has been most exemplary.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 13.

The exodus of Jews from Russia is greatly disturbing the trade of the country, and a re-action is commencing.

THE RUSSIAN HARVEST.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 12.

The harvest prospects in Russia are so gloomy as to preclude the export of corn, and possibly it will be necessary to purchase for home consumption.

THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Emperor William lunched with the Prince of Wales yesterday, and in the afternoon proceeded on a visit to Hatfield, where he was entertained by Lord Salisbury.

His Majesty returns to Windsor to-day on a farewell visit, and will then leave for Edinburgh.

CRICKET AT POONA.

LORD HARRIS' ELEVEN *VS.* WORCESTER AND LANCASHIRE REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

A cricket match was played to-day at Ganeshkhind between the Government House eleven and an eleven drafted from the Worcester and Lancashire Regiments. It was a splendid day for cricket and there was a cool breeze blowing. The sky was overcast, though there was no sign of rain. The match was played on a mat wicket. The visitors winning toss went to the wicket first. Capt. Page and Capt. Randolph batted first, Lord Harris and Corpl. Sharpe bowling. In the second over, His Excellency succeeded in getting Capt. Page dismissed before he could score, Dr. Martin catching him out at long slip. Lieut. Taylor joined Capt. Randolph and some fair batting was witnessed, the latter hitting out strongly. Capt. Fowle, A.D.C., made his first appearance this season, his illness preventing him playing before to-day. He relieved Lord Harris of the ball, but, his bowling proving ineffective, gave up after three overs. Capt. Randolph then succumbed to Sharpe's bowling, his score being 13. Lieut. Harold and Lieut. Taylor then ran up score to 61 before they were separated, Harold going down before a ball delivered by the Governor, who had gone on to bowl again. His score was 11. Lieut Stuart then took up the bat, but was caught out by Private Phillips before he could add any runs. The scores of the others were :—Capt. Wallington, 4 ; Lieut. Whyte, 0 ; Lieut. Cameron, 1 ; Lieut. Cassels, 0 ; Capt. Jallents, 3 ; Lieut. Hanyngton, not out, 1 : 9 extras ; making a total of 74.

The visitors did not make much of a show, and the home team won the match easily. The bowling analysis showed that Corpl.Sharpe bowled 102 balls for 26 runs,had eight maidens, and took five wickets. His Excellency the Governor bowled 85 balls at a cost of 31 runs, had eight maidens, and took five wickets. Capt Fowle bowled 15 bales for 8 runs, had 1 maiden, and took no wickets.

Colonel Rhodes and Dr. Martin first entered for Ganeshkhind, and the former was bowled by Wallington for 7. H. E. the Governor joined Dr. Martin, and the latter was shortly afterwards taken by Capt. Page off a ball from Wallington, his score being 8. Captain Cox then partnered Lord Harris and a good stand was made, the score being carried from 28 to 62 before Cox was disposed of by being caught by Hanyngton for 14. Capt. Fowle was the next to bat, but was bowled for 3. Capt. the Hon. St. Ledger Jervis joined Lord Harris, and the latter was almost immediately caught out at long field by Lieut. Taylor. His Excellency's performance was a capital one, his most brilliant hit being one for 6. His total score was 33. Mr. Beatty was disposed of for 1 and then Mr. Edgerley joined Capt. Jervis. Lieut. Stuart was at this juncture put on to bowl and took Capt. Jervis' stumps with his first ball. The latter's score was 27. The remainder went out easily. Corpl. Sharpe left for 5, being caught by Cassels. Private Phillips was bowled first ball, and Mr. Edgerley's wicket was next taken by Harold for 3. Private Langton being left not out with 2 to his credit, and the extras being 5, gave a total of 106. Capt. Wallington's bowling analysis showed that he had bowled 100 balls for 50 runs, had 8 maidens, and took four wickets ; Lieut. Harold bowled 111 balls for 48 runs, 1 maiden, and 3 wickets ; Lieut. Stuart had 15 balls, 3 runs, two maidens, and 3 wickets.

The visitors played a second innings, totalling 58. The individual scores were as follows :—Randolph was bowled by Sharpe for nothing ; Taylor was ran out after making 6 ; Harold got his leg in front of the wicket and was declared out with 18 to his credit ; Page was bowled by Sharpe after also securing 8 ; Stuart was run out after contributing 2 ; Wallington placed a ball in the hands of Captain Jervis after he had made but one run ; Hanyngton was caught by Edgerley for 0 and Jallents was also bowled by Lord Harris without adding to the score ; Cassels was caught by Beatty after adding a single, leaving Cameron not out with 5 to his credit. The extras were 7, making a total of 58. The analysis showed that Colonel Rhodes took no wicket for 23 runs ; Corpl. Sharpe took 3 wickets for 14 runs ; His Excellency took 4 wickets for 14 runs. The home team went in for a second innings and managed to beat their opponents by 7 wickets and 2 runs. Beatty was caught by Harold for 4 ; Langton bowled by Wallington with only 2 to his name ; Dr. Martin misjudged a ball from Wallington and was bowled after adding only 1 ; Sharpe was left not out with 15, and Phillips not out with 5. Thus with 2 extras the total reached 29. Wallington took three wickets for 16 runs, Harold no wickets for 9 runs, and Stuart no wickets for 2 runs.

LADY DRUGGED AND ROBBED BY A SERVANT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

Tatia, a domestic, charged with robbing his mistress, Mrs. Barton, and administering a drug to her, was committed to-day by Major Newnham Smith to the Sessions. The Government analysis stated that there was poisonous substance in the drug.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

The Chief of Rajpipla is expected to arrive in Poona on the 17th instant.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

At last we begin to feel ourselves attuned to scenes of revelry, to forget our gloomy presentiments and see the silver lining to our clouds. Lady Harris' dance on Thursday was as gay a scene as you might wish to see. Scores of new costumes then first saw the light and everybody looked festive. The scarcity of ladies was less felt, as some of the fair denizens of Bombay had favoured us with their presence. Ganeshkhind balls have always been pleasant, and now that the stiffness which characterised them in former years, and under older and graver "Excellencies," has vanished, they have absolutely no drawbacks. We still dance squares, but no longer after the sedate manner of the dancing class ; in fact if Mr. Turveydrop had seen one of our sets tying themselves up into knots in the last figure of the first lancers, he would have expired on the spot. The outsiders in the grand chain systematically tried to be insiders and the insiders were uncertain as to which they were: the result was chaos. The floor was polished to dangerous slipperiness, and there were several involuntary collapses during the evening, while the Tempeto, though not devoid of verve, had to be danced circumspectly.

There is always plenty of sitting-out accommodation at Government House, and the Fernery looked particularly inviting ; a covered way was thoughtfully arranged into it, so that what rain we had damaged nothing and no one. The ball-room looked as attractive as it always does. There are certain æsthetic spirits who affect to abhor the heavy cut-glass chandelier, which was ever the pride of our forefathers, as a distinctly inartistic object. In this age they would have everything subdued—subdued light, subdued colours, chastened tones, and subdued cheerfulness is the outcome. We maintain that in a ball-room you can scarcely have too much light, and the big, quivering, sparkling crystal corruscations glinting away above us—which, by the way, are believed to have graced the Tuileries in the Empire days—have an unconsciously exhilarating effect on our senses. One enjoys all the more, too, the contrast of the cool groves' dark-green recesses. We wonder how long the barbaric custom of dancing in spurs will survive the progressive march of common sense. True, these curiously useless appendages grace well the masculine foot, but yards of torn net and chiffons and such airy fabrics do *not* grace the feminine skirt. The usage owes its long survival to the vanity of man alone : the heat of Mess dress is compensated for by the flattering effect it produces, and the wearer alone suffers ; but spurs mean spoilt dresses, and spoilt dresses imply milliners' bills ; therefore should husbands and fathers devoutly desire the abolition of the same.

Invitations are already out for another Government House dance. In fact, quite a long list of Ganeshkhind festivities is projected. Cricket has been going on out there and in Poona, but virtually the first important match began on Thursday, when the Gymkhana played the Colaba Garrison and beat them hollow, in spite of the fact that "Our only Bowler" was still down with fever. However, Captain Wallington and Lieutenant Geoghegan's bowling "better betttered expectation than you must expect of us to tell you how." Captain Fowle must look to his laurels. The match was concluded on Friday. So good a beginning has raised hopes of a good season, and there's nothing like a little encouragement to make men play up. The match between our two British Regiments and "The World" will take place next week.

We are just now having a "break" in the monsoon, which, considering that the Yerrowda Observatory records only a little over three inches of rain all told, we have no right to expect; however, "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good"—forgive the triteness of the remark—for our Sky Meeting opened on Saturday in weather which left nothing to be desired. A brilliant afternoon and a pleasantly cool wind made a stroll on the Lawn, amidst the Birth, Breeding and Beauty of the station so refreshing that we scarcely needed the ices which were liberally provided for our delectation in the row of marquees which testified to the hospitable intentions of our Club and the regiments.

Among the costumes of the ladies grey was strikingly prevalent, and of these Miss Croft's exquisite arrangement in a very delicate tone was the most remarkable, though another toilette of the same colour, and braided with black, ran it very near. Then were very bright colours, but one blue was conspicuous to the eye from the betting-stands to the Worcester tent—a pretty frock notwithstanding, and very becoming to the *petite* type of the wearer. The Race card shewed a very respectable list of entries for the six events enumerated, and the result was gratifying, at least to the non-plunging spectator, as several of the items were well contested and the riding in more than one case noticeably good. Major Radcliffe's "Barney" won two races, the Novice Stakes and the Moochool Shah Cup : a most serviceable-looking animal and likely to prove a good investment to his present possessor. "Pekin" we have seen before, and he ran a good race in the Eclipse Stakes, securing second place by half a length only from "Haughty Bay." In the Colonial Stakes "Land Shark" was never touched and won "hands down" by two lengths. We hope that this may be the dawn of prosperity for his plucky and persevering owner, whose ill-luck has been for some time past proverbial among his confreres on the Turf. The finish of the 'Bedouins" was extremely exciting. "Coral" broke a girth and was pulled up. The other two horses ran locked together for the distance, when "Lottery" in the last few strides managed to get his nose in front of Vendetta and secured the Judge's fiat by a short head. "Alert" won the Desert Stakes with lots to spare.

Considerable alterations for the improvement of space and ventilation in the Grand Stand have just been completed. A gallery and stair-case at the back enable one to enter by an arch in the wall, instead of, as formerly, at the side. A sort of wide balcony shaded by the building behind it has been thrown out in front, which accommodates a great many people, and, being lower than the seats in the stand itself, interferes in no way with anybody's view of the course. We hope that next week's racing will be as interesting and as well patronized as Saturday's.

We are glad to hear that Her Excellency Lady Harris has consented to honour our next Gymkhana "Hop." The subscription dances have been cruelly neglected hitherto, but our knowledge of human nature leads us to be confident that her presence at one will cast a "halo" over the entire series and cause them to be fashionable throughout the remainder of the season. We hope, indeed, to see Government House contingent at all the rest, in spite of the long drive in.

On Thursday a walking competition on the race-course took place between Hancock, the Champion Walker, and six Privates of the Lancashire Fusiliers. The professional gave the men a mile start, undertaking to catch them up within the hour, which proved, however, a task beyond his strength, though he walked splendidly. Three of the men dropped out, but Watts came in a winner, closely followed by Hughes and Jones. Hancock accomplished 6 miles and 6 furlongs within the hour and Watts a few furlongs less.

New brooms sweep clean, and we may, no doubt, attribute to our new and youthful honorary secretary to the library the printed post-cards which we have lately received, calling for suggestions for new books to be sent for from home, and hope everyone will avail themselves of the privilege. We look forward to the time when this enterprising reformer shall have transformed our library into as good an institution of the kind as any in India—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

PIECE-GOODS IMPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that in your commercial article there is an error in the import figures of piece-goods which gives a misleading impression of the trade of Bombay during the past six months. The error occurred in the figures of plain cottons for February this year, when they were given as 14,900,000 yards instead of 44,900,000 yards, the number of bales being 13,700 and of cases 7,200. The total number of yards for the past six months, according to Nott's circular, should, therefore, be 213,650,000 yards against 190.285,000, which places the position in a totally different light. I shall be obliged by your inserting this in your to-morrow's issue.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 13th July. JAS. W. BROWN.

LEPER HOSPITAL FOR BHOPAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEHORE, JULY 11.

An interesting ceremony was witnessed on the 6th inst. at Sehore, Bhopal, when Colonel Ransford, the Acting Political Agent, opened the new Leper Asylum. The ceremony was attended by all the European and principal native inhabitants of Sehore, including the representatives of the various States in the Bhopal Political Agency. Colonel Ransford, accompanied by His Excellency Imtiaz Ali, the Prime Minister of Bhopal, and Surgeon-Major Dane, drove up to the Asylum in state and were received by a guard of honour and the band of the Bhopal Battalion. All having assembled in the large shamiana which was prepared as a durbar hall and tastefully decorated with crotons and other plants, Colonel Ransford delivered the following address in Urdu :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The project of starting a leper hospital at Sehore was first mooted by Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., then Political Agent in Bhopal, and by Mrs. Wylie, who collected amongst their friends in India and England donations to the extent of of Rs. 4,000 to build a small home for the lepers living in and about Sehore. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, being asked for a free site on which to build this home, was much struck with the idea and expressed a warm interest in the project, and asked permission to send upwards of one hundred lepers from the city of Bhopal ; at the same time most generously promising to make up the balance of the cost of the larger building that would be required, and, in addition, to give an annual grant of Rs. 4,500 for the current expenses. This building has now been completed under the able supervision of Mr. Cook, the State Engineer, with the valuable co-operation and advice of Surgeon-Major Dane, the Agency Surgeon. Her Highness's liberality was brought to the notice of Government, and she received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

Colonel Ransford then called on Dr. Dane to address the durbar, and he then spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—As Colonel Ransford has already given you information regarding the initiation of this institution, it is needless for me to repeat it ; I will therefore give only a brief account of the building and what our hopes and wishes are in regard to its working. Mr. Cook commenced to build last year, and would have finished the work much sooner, if he had not been obliged to take leave to England. In building we have followed the plan of the asylum at Dehra Dun, which was started some years ago by Dr. Maclaren and which has proved such a success. The building, which, with its necessary equipments, will cost about Rs 10,000, is calculated to accommodate some hundred and ten lepers in the rooms, and by utilizing the broad verandah we can take in some fifty or sixty more patients. Mr. Cook has been unable to build much more cheaply than if the work had been done elsewhere, as Her Highness has given free of cost all the wood and bamboos, &c., required in the erection. The patients will have free diet and clothing, and will each be provided with an iron charpoy and two good blaukets. A native doctor, "one of the men who have been trained for the last four years at the Indore Medical School, holding one of the scholarships paid for by Her Highness, " will be appointed and will reside on the premises, together with the necessary staff of servants, including two Brahmin cooks. The sexes will be separated, the men occupying the part of the building we are now assembled in, and the women the corresponding part on the opposite side. There will be no communication, except that married couples will occasionally be allowed to speak to one another, under the supervision of the native doctor. We do not expect to cure these unfortunate people, as, notwithstanding the praises that are repeatedly being bestowed on some vaunted "certain cures," there is no doubt that a cure for leprosy has still to be discovered. We hope, however, by cleanliness, good food, and proper dressings for their sores to improve the condition of these people and lessen their sufferings ; but our great aim and object is to stop the progress of this loathsome disease by absolute segregation. That this can be done is proved without doubt in Norway and the Sandwich Islands, where lepers when discovered are at once segregated, and where the disease, which had assumed terrible proportions, is gradually dying out and few fresh cases occur. Her Highness's endowment will enable us to start the asylum with some 60 or 70 patients, this being as many as we could conveniently arrange to feed and look after until the place is in regular working order, when we hope that the other chiefs in the Agency will come forward with liberal subscriptions, to enable us to take in as many lepers as the building will accommodate. The Nawab of Kurwai has already promised a good subscription, and his example, I have no doubt, will be speedily followed.

This speech was translated by the Agency Mir Moonshi. His Excellency the Minister then addressed the durbar. After thanking Colonels Wylie and Ransford on behalf of Her Highness for the interest they had taken in the opening of the asylum, he then went on to say :—

He was sure that, under the supervision of Dr. Dane, the institution would be a success. He also said that if similar hospitals were opened all over India, there was not the slightest doubt that in twenty-five or thirty years' time the disease would be stamped out completely. He then stated that if there was any difficulty in raising further funds for the asylum, he could confidently state that Her Highness would not hesitate a moment to increase her endowment fund to any extent necessary. He concluded a most interesting speech by thanking all present for attending the opening ceremony.

Atar, pan and garlands were distributed and this most interesting durbar broke up. The visitors next inspected the building and expressed themselves in high praise of Mr. Cook's successful work.

A short description of the asylum may be here appropriately given, as this is the first attempt by any native state in India to found a leper asylum on any large scale. The main building is a pucka built pendall 200 feet long, divided into two compartments by a centre wall ; each of these compartments is again divided into ten rooms, each of which is intended to accommodate 6 to 8 patients ; a verandah 10 feet broad runs the whole length of the building on both sides ; there is a three-foot plinth to the building, and a large enclosure on each side, 200 by 100 feet. These enclosures have been planted with trees and are for the use of the lepers. The native doctor's house and those for the servants are all built outside the wall of the main enclosure.

A good well has been dug and a large piece of ground enclosed as a garden to grow vegetables for the use of the lepers. A *mali* has been engaged, and any of the less feeble of the patients will be allowed to work in the garden if they chose to do so. The asylum is located about two and-a-half miles from the station of Sehore, on high ground, and is well away from all villages, and in fact a better site could not have been found for an institution of the kind. I think it will not be out of place to mention in connection with this subject the various medical charities that are supported "in toto" by Her Highness the Begum. They are, first, a large hospital in Bhopal city, which accommodates some forty in-patients and has a daily dispensary of some 250 to 300 out-patients: this is in charge of a graduate of the Bombay University ; secondly, a zenana hospital in charge of Miss Niebel, a very distinguished lady graduate of the Calcutta University, and which, although only in working order one year, showed a far higher attendance than any of the other female hospitals in native states ; thirdly, four large dispensaries in the district, each with a very large attendance.

Her Highness spends Rs. 5,000 each cold season on vaccination work, having some thirty-five operators at work, who last year performed some 38,000 successful vaccine operations. These medical works are all under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon and cost the State some Rs. 25,000 annually. In addition there are some fifty hakims employed in Bhopal and the various tehsils of the State, all of them paid out of the State revenues. Add to this the latest donation for the Leper Asylum, and I think it will be acknowledged by everyone that Her Highness Nawab Shahjehan, Begum of Bhopal, is a truly generous ruler.

THE Austrian naval manœuvres on the Dalmatian Coast will this year be on a specially grand scale. The chief manœuvres will take place at Val Saldone, or the port of Irau, where in the Middle Ages the Genoese fought a brilliant naval battle. Irau is a strange little town of Venetian aspect, built on a small island between the coast and the large island of Bua. The attacking-fleet will be commanded by Admiral Hincke, and Archduke Stefano will command the cruiser Francis Joseph I. The number of the defending ships is 10, with 18 torpedo boats ; that of the attacking five ships and torpedo boats.

THE NAVAL DEFENCE OF INDIA.

BY SIR EDMUND FREMANTLE.

HIS EXCELLENCY Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, contributes an interesting paper to Captain Petley's "Annual," from which we take the following extract :—

At the request of your gallant and energetic Commander, Captain E. W. Petley, I have undertaken to write an article for the *Calcutta Naval Volunteer Annual*, and I gladly take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded me to express my appreciation of the zeal, energy, and efficiency of the fine Corps which I had the pleasure of inspecting on the recent visit of H. M. S. Bodicea to Calcutta. The subject which I have chosen is "The Naval Defence of India," and if some of my remarks should appear as rather applicable to naval defence in general than to that of India in particular, it is because I decline altogether to take a narrow view of my subject, and that I look upon India as an integral part of the British Empire, to be maintained by the whole strength of the Empire, in which no doubt local forces both afloat and on the sea-board must bear an important part.

In the foregoing paragraph I have endeavoured to show that I propose treating my subject from a national, which to my mind is synonymous with a naval, point of view : this ought not to require any explanation or apology, but it has been so much the custom to treat the defence of important seaports in India and elsewhere, entirely from a local standpoint, that I feel sure that many of my readers will be astonished that this article is not bristling with details of heavy and quick-firing guns, mine fields, and electric lights. In a recent work on "The Maritime Defence of India," by an Officer of the Royal Engineers, the subject is ably dealt with, and the strength of the probable naval attacking force is not ignored, but it is looked at mainly as a question of material defences on shore, the details of which it would be neither proper nor desirable for me to disclose.

I have no disposition to underrate shore batteries, but having during the period of my command been afforded the opportunity of inspecting the more important defence works on the Hughli, at Bombay, Aden, Rangoon, Trincomalee, and Colombo, I am quite satisfied that enough will have been done in that direction, when the batteries now in progress are completed ; and I deprecate any further additions which it is the tendency of scientific officers to propose, with the view of making this or that place more secure, oblivious occasionally of the force required adequately to man them, and of other and more important points to which I must now refer.

In military, and too often in naval, matters we are notoriously inclined to follow the lead of foreign powers. We are a peaceable and a practical nation. As a peaceable one "we don't want to fight"—having got all we want our continental rivals cynically observe—as a practical one, we are disinclined to face expense on military works during peace, and as the result we are subject to scares. It is suddenly discovered, for instance, that Toulon or Spezzia are strongly fortified, while the defence of Portsmouth or Plymouth are lamentably weak, and in hot haste we set to work to copy our neighbours. If it gives confidence to the unthinking public, if it imposes on our possible enemies, good ! But often these are the only fruits of our expenditure. Foreign powers in reasonable apprehension of a combined naval and military attack from the sea have need of much stronger batteries than we require. They must perforce protect their arsenals against a determined attack from the mistress of the seas, and if they cannot command the sea routes they can at least defend their harbours. We are fortunately in a different position ; we must aim at keeping the enemy at a distance from our harbours ; it is a national necessity that we should protect our trade routes and our enormous commerce. Speaking generally, then, the poet was right in his sentiment that "Britannia needs no bulwarks, no towers along the steep." These, indeed are of some but practiically of little use to us ; we must aim higher and extend our defence of our ports to the guarding of our ocean highways, and for this defence we must look to our navy. Yet this seems to be too often forgotten, at least in peace time. Sailors are a class apart, they are much away from home, and their views are not well represented either in Parliament or the Press.

"When danger threatens and the foe is nigh,
God and our Navy, is the nation's cry,
When the war's over, and the nation righted,
God is forgotten and the sailor slighted."

It is significant of the foregoing remarks that Lord Wolseley, in returning thanks for the Army at the Cutlers' Feast last year, altered the words "navy" and "sailor" into "army" and "soldier," but I venture to think that the point to the couplet is that the navy is forgotten, not the army. On this point Byron in Don Juan is more explicit :

Nelson was [illegible] Britannia's god of war,
And still should be so, but the tide is turned.
. . . . .
Besides the Prince is all for the land service,
Forgetting Nelson, Duncan, Howe and Jervis."

In a book published last year by Captain Mahan, of the United States Navy, called "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," the author shows clearly the enormous indirect effects of maritime supremacy. He especially mentions the surrenders made by the French in India at the Peace of Paris in 1782 which were very unpopular in France, but which, he says, were necessary, as it had been found impossible to keep up supplies of men and munition of war on account of the superiority of British naval power. This is the more remarkable as the Bailli de Suffren who commanded the French fleet in Indian waters during the war, a man of undoubted genius, had succeeded in fighting no less than five general actions, with the British Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, in which no advantage was gained on either side, though Saffren had captured Trincomali from us. That these naval actions were most important I have shown, but who knows or cares about them ! How many Englishmen have ever heard of either Suffren or Hughes. Mahan again shows conclusively that a want of naval superiority in the West Indies and North America directly caused the loss to England of the United States. This is, indeed, a self-evident proposition. Lafayette and Rochambeau could not have maintained themselves without assistance from France, and Washington himself attributed Cornwallis' surrender at York Town entirely to the assistance of the French fleet. But are not these significant facts generally lost sight of ? Is it not a new idea to most well-informed Englishmen that our successes or defeats in India or America were mainly influenced by maritme power, yet there is no doubt that it was so. Let me refer to yet another instance where the action of the Navy was all important, but where its services have received scant acknowledgement. "Every schoolboy," to use Macaulay's favourite phrase, knows the story of the "Black Hole" of Calcutta when Surajah Dawlah captured Fort William in 1756, and a reference to a standard work like "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" informs us that "Calcutta was retaken byColonel (afterwards Lord) Clive,the following year." Now this is a very travesty of history, recalling Sir R. Walpole's well-known objection to having history read to him, as he knew that to be "all lies." What are the facts ? Calcutta was retaken by the Navy, assisted by a small military force of 500 or 600 men under Colonel Clive. At the time of the disaster Admiral Watson was off Madras, with a strong squadron he embarked Colonel Clive, and after encountering many difficulties from adverse winds and currents with the uncoppered crazy ships of that day, he pushed his way through the shoals of the Hughli, overcoming serious opposition both ashore and from batteries directed against his ships, the number of seamen landed being generally about double Clive's force, and the operations being mainly naval in character. After the capture of Calcutta, he took his ships to Chandernagore in spite of sunken wrecks and other obstacles, which was then held and strongly fortified by the French, and after a furious engagement with the batteries in which the Flagship alone lost 37 men killed, the place was taken, the loss in Clive's force which had been landed being only a few wounded. Even Clive's brilliant victory at Plassey later in the same year (1757) which gave us Bengal was in great part due to the Navy, for there was a strong contingent of seamen actually engaged, while the Admiral held Calcutta, Chandernagore, and other important posts so as to allow Clive to bring all his forces into action. I have refered to this at some length as it is a typical instance where the naval operations were of primary importance,but where they have received little recogaition. Clive was a man of genius and a born leader of men, but the recapture of Calcutta, and the re-establishment of the Company in Bengal was mainly due to Admiral Watson and the Navy, and not to Clive and his small contingent. Yet how few have heard the name even of Admiral Watson, and it would be scarcely known at all, but for the question of the forgery of his signature to the false treaty made with Meer Jaffir to which Macaulay's Essay on Clive gave prominence.

There is a charming old book, presented by Lord Napier of Ettrick to the Countess of Mayo on condition that it should always lie on the Drawing-room table at Barrackpore, written by the Surgeon of Watson's Flagship and published in 1768, to which my attention was called by his Excellency Lord Lansdowne on the occasion of a pleasant Sunday, which I spent at Barrackpore, giving an excellent account of the work done by Watson's ships, from which I confess to have learnt a great deal of the naval operations in the Hughli in 1757.

It is much the same in most of our little wars now-a-days. They are perforce begun by the Navy, and naval support, naval supplies, naval effort have the principal part in their success, but the corrospondents were not out in the early operations, and they were attached to the military force, so that the naval part is apt to be overlooked. This was the case in the two first Burmese wars, in the China wars, in the Arhanti. campaign.

If I may be pardoned for alluding to our little six days' Vitu campaign in October last conducted solely by the Navy assisted by 150 Indians the correspondents cannot say "I was in it," and it is slighted accordingly. It was purely naval, and my despatch was ridiculed as in Byron's phrase "*cloying the Gazette* with cant." "Why so much fuss, the papers say about such a small affair which lasted so short a time, and which cost so little either in lives or money ?" Yet Lord George Hamilton was right in his Mansion House speech in pointing to it as an example of what only a strong naval power could do, and we have his view remarkably corroborated by the German Chancellor, General von Caprivi, who told the Reichstag on February 5th last, that had this little war been undertaken by the Germans it would have cost them £ 75,000 and a great naval effort such as they had made in 1884. There is no doubt that it would have taken our German friends as many months as it took us days to carry the affair to a successful issue.

In what I have written above I expect to be accused of irrelevancy, but I consider it distinctly *germane to my subject*. I wish to drive home to Englishmen the value of maritime power and naval defence. This is the main safeguard of India, as of other portions of our extended Empire, but is this generally understood ? When I was at Colombo in February the local papers were full of indignation at "the rapacity" of the home Home Government in demanding an increased military contribution from Ceylon. They were ready to vote money for an extra battery for Colombo, but this demand was, they held, on account of Trincomalee, and Trincomalee was a naval station with which Ceylon had no concern, if it was required for Imperial purposes the Home Government, or, perhaps, India should pay for it. So ran the argument ; now I do not want to give any opinion as to the reasonableness of the military contribution now paid by Ceylon being increased, but it seems to me that the Ceylon public, as represented by their Press, had entirely failed to grasp the point that defence must be mainly naval and maritime.

Ceylon is an island and liable to attack from the sea on all sides, while Colombo to a great extent, and Galle still more so, owe their prosperity to being ports of call for thousands of ships yearly. As a matter of fact, Colombo is not really defensible by batteries except at an enormous expense, but let that pass : our good friends at Colombo would, it seems, feel quite happy in case of war to know that their harbour was safe, although their commerce was ruined, and their ships were rotting in the harbour. But this is not all—Galle is undefended, and there are many good landing places not far from Colombo, where "the enemy" (who, I may remark *en passant*, is generally assumed to drop as a bolt from the blue and to have come into existence like Aladdin's Palace), who by the assumption is in command of the sea, might disembark and attack defenceless Colombo from the land side !

Here is a conspicuous instance of looking at the defences of an island only capable of being held by a strong maritime power entirely from the narrow point of view of local defences on shore, when the monop proposed to be expended in the new battery would be much better spent in mobile defences, whether local or Imperial, or even in providing naval stations. It sounds almost like a paradox, but I feel inclined to add that the security of Ceylon and India chiefly depend upon the strength of our Mediterranean and Channel Fleets.

From what I have said it will be seen that I rest the defence of India's seaboard, and, I might add, even of her northern frontier, primarily on the strength and power of the Imperial Navy, but there must be a second or inner line of defence mainly local in character. The strength of the East Indian Squadron should be sufficient to chase away or capture any enemy's cruizers which might endeavour to establish themselves in the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea on our important trade routes, the rule being that any concentration of hostile vessels in Eastern sea should always be able to be overpowered by a British force. If the Imperial Squadron is to be strong and well supplied it must have repairing yards and coaling stations, and these should have some local defence, for which batteries and mine fields are admirably suited.

This, to my mind, disposes of the seagoing Naval Defence of India, but as the revival of the Indian Navy has been advocated I will state briefly why I do not think this to be desirable. It is true that the Indian Navy did admirable service on many occasions, but the times have changed, ships, armaments and implements of war generally are now so varied and complicated that constant familiarity with new conditions has become essential to the Naval Officer, while of the crews men-of war now consists mainly of experts. If an Indian Navy were to be revived, and to be made efficient, as it would be impossible to have the majority of the officers and men frequently at home keeping up with the times, it would necessitate expensive naval schools in India which even then would be liable to become ruty.

I do not then advocate the revival of the Indian Navy, but I would work the local mobile defences directly by Officers and men of the Royal Navy assisted by Indian Marine Officers specially qualified, of which I am aware there are already several, and a proportion of lascars. But before going into detail on this subject I must further develop my idea of local defences. I would certainly have some batteries to defend important centres, and though I rather share Major Clarke's view of submarine mines, they, too, have their uses. Speaking generally these local defences have been carried quite far enough in my opinion, in some cases they are, I think, in excess of what is required. It has been said that there is no mean between a battery or two capable of resisting a strong cruiser and a first-class fortress, and there is some truth in it. Now you can suppose attacks from an ironclad fleet on paper as "you can call spirits from the vastly deep," but in either case the pertinent question of "but will they come" has to be answered. I, for one, certainly think not. I cannot immagine France, still less any other naval power at war with England, weakening her position in Europe by "loosing off "ironclad squadrons which would have no good bases of supply, and which would be immediately followed. I cannot go into details on this point, but knowing the small coal-supply of French battleships, and in view of the comparative strength of the Navies of England and France, I look upon the idea of naval attack, say, of Calcutta or even of Bombay as a mere summer madness. I have heard it gravely argued at Bombay that "the enemy" might take his slight draught ships and torpedo boats up the harbour clear of the present batteries, and that we must have guns on Karanja Island. Now, here is a proposition which seems to me simply monstrous, the assumption being that Bombay is likely to be attacked by an ironclad fleet, supported by numerous gunboats and torpedo boats. These must, of course, have came through the Suez Canal, and the British Fleet must be supposed to have been annihilated, but on the latter assumption London would probably be more tempting bait than even "all the riches of Cathay." The batteries then which I recommend should be sufficient to repel the attack of say, two belted crusers, anything in excess of this being unnecessary. But I would depend more on local mobile defences which are specially applicable to such places as Bombay or Colombo.

Gordon, the hero of Khartoum, was very strong on this point, always inclining towards floating defences as many of his reports show. It is scarcely necessary to point to the advantages of such a defence over mere batteries. What we have to guard against is that one or two cruisers, in the temporary absence of the British Squadron, should establish themselves off a port preventing either ingress or egress and ruining our commerce without firing a shot. This even two or three good torpedo boats would render a very hazardous proceeding, while such floating defences as will now be available at Bombay would make it impossible.

Given these floating defences, I have already stated generally how I would propose to work them. These principles have recently been agreed upon by a joint India Office and Admiralty Committee, and will be put in working order when the torpedo gunboats Assaye and Plassey arrive at Bombay. The ships are to have the nucleus of crews from the Royal Navy, and to be under the Naval Commander-inf-Chief, but Indian Marine Officers and Natives will complete the complement.

A NATIVE paper is grieved that Englishmen in India have to go through the sufferings of a heat which is shown by the thermometer registering 120°. It naively advises all Europeans in India to change their dress and put on the native garb, to adopt native food and anoint themselves with oil. With these precautions, the paper guarantees that Anglo-Indians may defy heat apoplexy and sun-stroke.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

ACQUITTAL AND DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury concluded the trial of Maneckjee Aslajee on the three charges of murder and two charges of abetting the commission of suicide by Buchoobai and Perozbai, which we ment oned in detail in a former issue. The court was more than usually crowded by a number of Parsees. The Hon Mr. Lang, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, defended the prisoner; while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Bhaishunker and Kanga, watched the case on behalf of the Parsee committee.

Mr. Westall, one of the jurors, handed to the Clerk of the Crown a letter he had received through the post.

His Lordship, having looked at the letter, said he had received an anonymous letter, and one of the jurors had also received an anonymous letter regarding the case under trial. If his lordship could know who the writer was, he would punish him for contempt of court.

Mr. Lang said the Public Prosecutor had also received an anonymous letter. If his lordship handed the letters to the Public Prosecutor, he would try to discover the writer and take steps against him with a view to his punishment. The learned counsel handed to his lordship the letter received by the Public Prosecutor.

His lordship did not think the letters were of such a character that he should direct serions notice to be taken of them.

Mr. Jardine, in answer to the court, said he did not intend to call evidence for the defence.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Lang said that, his learned friend having elected not to call evidence for the defence, it became his duty now to sum up to the jury the case for the prosecution. He would remark that although it was their duty first to determine whether or not the prisoner was guilty of the crime charged against him, or whether he had any hand in causing the deaths of the two Parsee ladies, it was open to the jury to consider whether the ladies met their deaths in any other way than that suggested by the prosecution. It was open to them to consider whether the ladies went to the Tower with the intention of committing suicide. The jury would, however, remember that there was no evidence to justify them in coming to the conclusion that they went to the Tower with the intention of committing suicide. They had the evidence of the relatives of the deceased ladies to show that they lived happily together ; and they had the evidence of the havildar, Atmaram Babajee, and the peon, Dowlut Luxmon, to the effect that both the girls looked cheerful when they came to theTower. The jury might, therefore, entirely discard from their minds the idea that the two ladies went to the Tower with the intention to commit suicide. It was, said the learned counsel, quite a different thing whether anything occurred while they were in the Tower to lead them to commit suicide. The only possible reason that could be suggested for such a theory was that some years ago Buchoobai was subject to fits. The evidence of her relatives showed that she had no fits for the last two years. It was true that Mr. McDermott, in taking down the statement of Buchoobai's husband, had made him say that the last fit occurred two months ago ; but the husband told the jury positively that what he stated was two years, and that the Superintendent had evidently made a mistake in taking it down as two months. The husband was corroborated by his mother-in-law in this respect ; and the jury would have to consider whether it was more likely that the Superintendent made a mistake in taking down a

from the Secretariat side; but still the place was not very large, and he would have seen the bodies if they were there when he entered. The jury would consider whether it was absolutely proved that the time given by the Babu was the correct time, and that it might not have been a little earlier. His evidence was that he met the children on the stairs, which shewed that they had not left when he began to ascend. It might be that the statement of the children as to the actual time might not be quite exact. Now, one of the first persons on the scene was the hack shigram driver, Dadabhoy Pestonjee. He identified the children, which showed that they were there; and they had stated that, as they were leaving, they saw a Parsee rushing up, who enquired whether the ladies belonged to their family, and they answered in the negative. This was also corroborated by Dadabhoy Pestonjee. The jury would further see whether the evidence of the children was corroborated by other witnesses. Leaving out for the present the evidence of Abdul Cadur, to be alluded to afterwards, the learned counsel said the jury would consider whether, by his demeanour and by his answers, the witness Arjoon Rama, the Registrar-General's sepoy, was not a reliable witness. His story was that, after one body had fallen, he saw the other body thrown over by a man who was standing close to it. He said he man had a turban on. The jury would consider whether, looking up such a great height, his impression as to the turban might not be a wrong impression. The jury would consider whether the statement of the children, who saw the prisoner pass quickly downstairs with his turban in his hand, was not more correct. If the jury believed Arjoon Rama, he saw the man actually pushing over the other body; and there was another witness who said the same thing. Dosabhoy Framroz, the assistant spinning master of the Swadeshi Mills, said that, looking up the Tower from the corner of the National Bank, he saw a man pushing over another bundle—thus corroborating the statement of Arjoon Rama. It did not strike Dosabhoy at the time that it was a human being who was thrown over. He said that the man who pushed over had a cap on; and the evidence of the children was to the same effect, that the prisoner, when rushing downstairs, carried his turban in his hand. The children were not asked whether the prisoner had anything on his head when he rushed downstairs. Although, therefore, there was this discrepancy, and that either Arjoon Rama or Dosabhoy Framroz was under a misimpression, the jury had the evidence of the children to corroborate Dosabhoy that prisoner had no turban on his head at the time. Coming to another point, the learned Advocate said Arjoon Rama stated that he saw three persons standing on the east side, towards Hornby Rord. That was the position occupied by the children, and it was possible that they might have put their feet into the trellis-work of the parapet wall and have been looking out.

The Judge: There is no evidence to that effect.

Mr. Lang, continuing, said there was no evidence to that effect: but he said it was possible that the children might have been standing up as he suggested. As to Abdul Cadur, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani's clerk, the learned counsel said his evidence went further than either Arjoon Rama's or Dosabhoy Framroz's, for he professed to identify the prisoner as the man who was standing close by the ladies. In the position which Abdul Cadur was in, it was not impossible to identify the man. The jury would recollect that the Translator's Department is on the third storey of the High Court building, and they would consider whether it was not quite possible to identify thence.

The Judge: If the case does not finish before the adjournment, I will have the jury taken up the Translation office.

A juror (Mr. Greenway) said they had already been up there.

The Judge: That is all right.

Mr. Lang, continuing, said the jury would be able to judge, in considering Abdul Cadur's evidence, whether his statement was to be relied upon in that respect. Of course he did not give the same account of what occurred as Arjoon Rama and Dosabhoy Framroz, he having been in a position quite different from that of either. Then the jury had the story of the man Bhugwandas. If they believed his story, he saw the prisoner following the Parsee ladies in the gardens until they turned to go into the Tower: and it was a strong corroboration of the story of the Parsee children and showed that he had been following them throughout. When he came into the witness-box, he wanted to make a statement to the effect that Mr. McDermott had struck him for giving his evidence before the coroner to the prejudice of the prisoner. If the jury disbelieved his latter statement, it would be for them to consider whether they would be justified in disbelieving his evidence on the other point. The witness Mr. Jamsetjee Entee made a statement on oath which was denied by Mr. McDermott. Mr. Entee said he heard the prisoner make a statement to Mr. McDermott to the effect that he saw the Parsee girls struggling with two Khojas in a room of the Tower, and that he interfered to separate them and thereby got his jacket torn. Mr. McDermott denied that such a statement was ever made to him by the prisoner. The jury would also have to consider whether they could believe the statement made by the prisoner before the coroner. As to the medical evidence, Mr. Lang said it was impossible to reconcile the opinions of the doctors. The Parsee doctors said positively that they saw evidence of an outrage or attempted outrage, and Dr. Sidney-Smith was equally positive the other way. Of course there were certain marks on the breast of Buchoobai which could not have been made by stone or gravel. There were also marks on the groin of Perozbai, and it was for the jury to consider whether they could have been made by stone or gravel in the road. The Parsee doctors considered that it was impossible. Then they had the fact that the trousers of one of the ladies was torn; and the jury would consider whether the rent could possibly have been caused by a fall or whether it was caused by a struggle. The next point the jury would have to consider was that the *mathabana* which Buchoobai wore, as all Parsee ladies do, was nowhere. The jury would remember that she was not the lady who was removed in a victoria, it was the other lady, Perozbai; and how, then, was the absence of Buchoobai's *mathabana* to be accounted for. It was possible that it might have been lost in struggle. Then as to the *kustee* which Buchoobai had on, that was also gone. Perozbai's *kustee* was seen on her when she was removed in the victoria. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel asked the jury to consider whether the fall of the ladies from the Tower was not the result of a struggle in which they had been engaged. Mr. Lang next referred to the allegation of the policeman Shaik Mohideen that he saw Mr. Sorabjee Pleader point the prisoner out to the Parsee children at the inquest. The learned counsel said he was not able, as he had intended, to examine Mr. Sorabjee Pleader to deny the statement of the policeman. He thought the jury would not believe the policeman. He said that the prisoner was sitting to the left. He said further that Ms. Sorabjee told the child to look to the right, which, Mr. Lang said, was a contradictory statement. Coming to the prisoner's statement, the learned Advocate asked the jury to consider whether there was nothing suspicious in the man's conduct. He said he was anxious to ascertain if his case was on the board, but instead of going at once to the High Court to ascertain that, he rushed off to his attorney's office. Mr. Lang asked the jury to consider whether the account which the prisoner gave was entitled to any weight. In the statement he made before the coroner he said that, when he came downstairs, he found the Tower door locked, that it was dark, and that the hamal opened the door and let him out.

The Judge: No, that is not so.

Mr. Lang: The hamal said he did not know him. Continuing, the learned counsel said the prisoner's statement on this point was one which required a certain amount of explanation, for the hamal said that he had left the door open when he went to the water-pipe.

The Judge (reading from his notes of the evidence,) remarked that the hamal said he did not notice whether the man he let out was a Parsee or a Bania.

Mr. Lang: Of course he does not remember whether he was a Parsee or a Bania. These were the remarks which the learned counsel said he had to make on behalf of the prosecution. The chief evidence against the prisoner was that of the Parsee children. If the jury did not believe the evidence, the case must fail. But still the jury would consider whether the evidence, coupled with other evidence in the case, was not sufficient to sustain the minor charge. It was possible that the second lady was thrown over; but it was a point for the jury to decide.

In answer to the Judge Mr. Lang said that he had laid the alternative charge under section 235.

The Judge said that, if necessary, he would refer the point to a full bench.

MR. JARDINE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury on behalf of Manockjee Aslajee, said he had to ask the attention of the jury to the circumstances of the grave charges brought against the accused. They had the theory of the prosecution that on the 25th April the two young ladies were outraged in a certain fashion by two Khojas, and that, on their running away up the Tower, they were followed by the accused, who was said to have thrown one or both of them from the top of the building. He thought the evidence of the three children was not to be believed as, if the jury did not believe in the existence or the presence of the two Khojas in the Tower the whole of the evidence of the children fell to the ground, and, further, if the medical evidence failed to show that there had been any attempt at rape, then the reason for the flight of the girls to the top of the Tower, followed by the prisoner, fell to pieces. He had to ask them to consider the improbability of the supposed conspiracy, for he asked the jury to conceive the place in which the crime was said to have been committed. From the number of witnesses that had been called, it would almost appear that the Tower staircase was a public thoroughfare, and therefore if there had been the slightest attempt at rape, would not the screams of the females, Mr. Jardine asked, have brought assistance at once to them? It could not, therefore, be said that the outrage could have been commited on the Tower staircase, but, as the prosecution tried to allege, it must have been made in one of the rooms; and under these circumstances, was it likely when the girls, after having beaten off their assailants, would have been followed by Manockjee Aslajee, as the latter must have known that on the top of the tower the girls would have found other persons? If the accused had done what the crown alleged, it was more probable that he, instead of rushing upstairs, would have run down sairs and made himself as scarce as possible, and not run the risk of passing four persons in the building who, he must have known, would have given the most damning evidence against him. In what way was the case supported? Why, principally, the learned counsel said, on the statements of the Parsee children, who were the only persons in the tower who spoke to the presence of the two Khojas. And this in itself was a peculiar circumstance. But in order to support this statement, they had Jamsetjee Enty, who tried to bring in evidence of a statement which the accused was supposed to have made, and which it was thought might be brought against him. As against those statements, they had a quantity of evidence which contradicted the story; and on that evidence Mr. Jardine thought that it had been overwhelmingly proved that no Khojas were present on that day; and, further, although the whole city had been ransacked for evidence, nothing had been found to prove who those Khojas were. The prosecution asked the jury to believe that at that time of the day the children were alone on the tower for fifteen minutes, and that they were the only persons present when the tragedy was said to have taken place. That was a good deal for the jury to be expected to believe, for when the story of the children was analysed, he thought it would be an important thing to notice what an important part the clock chimes played in their evidence, as there was something of a most suspicious nature in the chiming of the clock when taken in connection with every detail of their evidence from the time they left their home until they saw the accused go down from the tower. He thought it extraordinary that the children had gone so minutely into details, and had also told precisely the same story, and had before the Court told their stories in exactly the same words, without varying a word, and in such a manner as any well-tutored children would have repeated their lessons. Mr. Jardine pointed out to the jury the minute manner in which each of the children had noticed the persons come up and go down from the Tower; and read over portions of the evidence as supporting his contention that it was improbable to suppose that the children had watched the Parsee ladies and the accused each time they went round the tower, and had apparently taken but little interest in the surrounding scenery as it was reasonably supposed all youngsters would have done. All the children had given exactly the same evidence regarding the manner in which the ladies came up with their disordered dress; the manner in which the sarees were held, the coming up of the accused, the cry of *murere*, and the account of the girls and Manockjee going round the tower. It was for the jury to consider what construction they put upon these repetitions of evidence, when it was remembered that Purbooshunker was said to have been on the Tower about this time, and had been found there by the police, while other persons were about that time passing up and down the staircase. Were the jury to suppose that the evidence of the peons, the havildar, and of those on the tower was that of false witnesses, and that against that they were to put on record and believe simply the evidence of the three children as against that of the other persons who were brought from different parts? It was little else than a stupid story of the children to the effect that they had seen the accused following the girls round the tower three times; for was it likely that the accused, if he had any designs against the deceased, would have followed them in the manner described without saying something to them? while it was ludicrous to believe that the Parsee girls could have got up from the staircase on to the tower simply with the assistance of their elbows, as they could not have got up without using their hands. When the girls got near the children, it was to be expected that they would have done something to adjust their dresses; but according to the juvenile witnesses, nothing of the kind had been done; while on the Parsee coming up, Mr. Jardine said it was one of the last things that the females would have done to leave the side of the children, if they suspected any wrong was to be done to them. So on these grounds alone he asked the jury to believe the story to be a false one, adding that it was scarcely likely, if the children had seen the ladies with their disordered dress, followed round the tower by the accused, they would not have gone round the tower after them out of curiosity. The children had fortunately not for the first time told their story. The learned counsel, pointing out the discrepancies noticeable in their statement made at Mr. Craigie's office and in the courts, asked the jury to consider whether that evidence was true, or whether it was false in its entirety and merely got up to bring home the crime to an unfortunate and innocent man. The learned counsel pointed out that the children had not alluded to the Parsee passing them with his coat unbuttoned when they had first made their statements which was a sufficient indication that their evidence had been fabricated to a great extent, although the truth, which now and then slipped out, pointed to the fact that they *were* in the tower, but at a very early hour, as they had deposed to seeing the Marwarees there; the latter being among the very early visitors; the only evidence to the contrary being that given by the Babu, who had deposed to meeting a Parsee girl on the stairs when he was going up. But on this point, and bearing in mind Atmaram's statement that he had seen some children in the tower, it was quite probable that they left the top of the tower early, but loitered in the rooms while coming, and afterwards played about in the garden until the bodies fell, when they were seen by the shigrimwalla; for it was improbable, on the children's own statements, that if they were on the tower when the bodies were thrown over, they could have been the first to arrive on the ground-floor and see the deceased, as the shigramwalla said only two minutes had elapsed between the noise of the fall and when he reached the spot; while it was to be remembered that Hemchund and the other boys had seen the bodies before that, and had given Dadabhoy the alarm. Referring to the conduct of the children after the occurrence, the learned counsel said that it was impossible to believe, as the whole town was ringing with the tragedy, it being discussed on all hands, that in the face of the impression that must have formed in their minds on seeing the dead bodies, they had remained quiet for over a week. He submitted that such had not been the case, as such a state of things was not unnatural, for a similar thing would not take place in one case out of ten thousand; and it was quite unlikely that when Nowazbai mentioned the matter to her mother, the latter had not questioned them. It was on such conduct and statements the jury were asked to condemn the accused, the whole evidence of the children being, the learned counsel stated, wicked, perverted and perjured. Referring to the statement of Arjoon Rama, the Accountant General's peon, Mr. Jardine said that it was impossible for him to have been standing at the place where he said he was when he saw the bodies fall, and that it was quite inconsistent to believe that when he saw the three men on the tower, who, according to the children, were not there at all, he should have seen nothing of the accused and the women until the latter were in the act of falling. After detailing the discrepancies in the evidence of the other witnesses who were stated to have seen the bodies fall, he said that the different stories told by these men showed that the statements were perjuries, and that there had been some influence at work to trump them up so as fit in and back up certain statements made by the children. In referring to the statement of Jamsetjee Enty, Mr. Jardine dismissed the evidence of that individual by stating that he did not for a moment believe the jury would credit the Parsee's statement against that of Superintendent MacDermott, who had stated that it would have been highly wrong for him to have allowed the accused to have been questioned by any one in his presence; the learned counsel pointing out how ridiculous it was for the prosecution, on Mr. Jamsetjee's statement, to attempt to show that Manockjee Aslajee would have made a condemning admission to a stranger, and not have repeated it to the police. That Enty's statements were false and fabricated went without saying, and, as such, should be dismissed from the minds of the jury, together with that of Runchordass, whose evidence regarding having seen the two ladies was of an unimportant character as not being connected with the deceased. The man Bhugwandass, who had said he had seen the girls in the garden, was little better than a "knave and a fool," as was shown by his evidence to the effect that Superintendent MacDermott had offered him Rs. 50 if he stated that he had seen the ladies pass through the garden looking as if they had a quarrel at home. Bhugwandass was little better than a beggar, and on his evidence the jury were asked to believe that the police, who were generally only too ready to take evidence against persons, had in this case actually offered him a bribe to tell lies. If they believe the police in preference to the man Bhugwandass, then the jury would have to decide whether the witness had not been put forward by some powerful influence to discredit the evidence of the superintendent given before the Coroner.

The Court at this stage rose for tiffin, and on re-assembling,

Mr. Jardine, continuing his remarks, said that he had gone through and analysed a good deal of the evidence, and on it would ask the jury to believe that there were no Khojas on the Tower and that the children were not on the Tower at the time they stated. Coming to the suggestions that an outrage had been attempted or committed, he pointed out that not a single witness had been forthcoming to prove that he had heard screams, while the search of the Tower disclosed the fact that no trace of a struggle could be found. After alluding to the examination of the bodies by the medical men on the 25th April, he said he did not wish to say that those gentlemen had not given their correct opinions, but he thought that they had started with the idea that an outrage had been committed, and, having made the examination, had been unable to get it out of their minds, it being incomprehensible to Mr. Jardine how they could still persist in attributing the marks on the bodies as being nail-marks, after having heard the other statements which had been made by the other medical men; while they had not attributed a single mark on the bodies to the fall of 185 feet. He could not make out how the doctors had swallowed the suggestion that in a case of rape nail-marks would be found only on the right leg and not on the left. On this point they had heard the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, who was a doctor with a much larger experience than any of the Parsee medical men, and he had stated that there were no marks on the body to point to an outrage having been committed. Mr. Jardine said he did not press the point as to whether the marks on the breast were caused by studs or buttons, as Dr. Smith had given his opinion in regard to that matter, and had said the marks on the legs were caused by the sharp stones on the roadway. It was, he thought, rather a hard thing to say how Perozbai's trousers were torn, but he thought they might have been rent in the concussion attending the fall by striking a projection of the building or the telephone wire. Mr. Jardine after alluding to the missing *kusti*, *mathaband*, and spectacles, said he would put forward some suggestions to account for the death of the ladies. He did not wish the jury to be guided by them, but thought the theory was worthy of consideration. One of the ladies was 20 years of age, and her husband was 22 years, and they had never lived together as man and wife, although living in the same house. The other girl, though younger, was old enough to live with her husband. They knew that Buchoobai suffered from hysteria; and starting with these surroudings, they found that the ladies left their home alone and went to the Tower, which was the last direction they would have taken if they intended to visit their aunt. They only said that they were going to visit their aunt as an excuse for going out alone, while it had been shown they went to the Tower alone. He asked the jury to dispel from their minds that the girls were not virtuous, but asked them to consider what were the reasons for the girls coming to the Tower, where their dead bodies were found. Bearing all these circumstances in mind, he thought the facts of the case pointed to suicide, something being in the girls' mind to induce them to have left their homes clandestinely. Upon the whole of the evidence you must come to the conclusion that the case, which had been a most instructive one as showing the manner in which the witnesses had come forward and prejured themselves in giving evidence in the case, in which the life of a human being was concerned, has not been made out by the prosecution. Mr. Jardine reminded the jury that in India false evidence sprang up like a mushroom in a single night, and probably would lead to the sacrifice of human life. Bearing this in mind, he felt sure that he could await the result of their verdict with confidence.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, after alluding to the eloquent address of Mr. Jardine for the defence and the speech of Mr. Lang for the prosecution, said he need not remind the jury that it was a momentous issue which they had to determine, both in regard to the prisoner and the public. In laying his remarks before the jury, he asked them to bear in mind that it would be impossible for him to address them without his giving his own opinion in regard to certain matters; but he asked the jury not to be guided by anything that was not supported by evidence. His Lordship, thinking it unnecessary to allude to the definition of the charges under which the accused was charged, said that the only safe verdict the jury could bring in if they found be was guilty of murder, was the one under the third count, being to the effect that he had murdered either Buchoobai or Perozbai, but that they were unable to say which female had met her death at the hands of the accused. He did not think that there was any evidence to point to the abetment of suicide; and added that if the jury brought in a verdict of murder under the alternative count, it would then be for a higher court, to whom he should refer the matter, to say whether it was in accordance with law. There is no doubt, if this man threw over the girls, as alleged by the prosecution, he would be guilty of murder. The deaths of the ladies were caused either by their being thrown or jumping from the Tower; but it would seem almost improbable that the two young ladies should have come to the Tower and precipitated themselves from the building, or that any person in broad daylight would have thrown them from the Tower with the almost certainty of being caught like a rat in a trap. The height of the parapet wall did not preclude the girls from getting on to it; and, therefore, as the Court did not know the inner minds of the girls, they might have thrown themselves from the Tower. But after seeing the conflicting nature of the evidence, he could see nothing to show that they might not have fallen from the Tower, and they all knew that when a human being climbed on the parapet he might have fallen over, and that the other, having tried to save her, might have been pulled over. These, of course, were hypotheses. But it perhaps in the future would be some consolation to their relations to know that these girls had fallen over; but there was the other remaining theory that the girls might have been thrown over. He did not think any man would in broad daylight throw over a person; but, then, there were certain times when a man was perhaps not master of his actions. Coming to the evidence in the case, his lordship said if the medical evidence left no idea in the minds of the jury as to the cause of the injuries being caused by finger-nails or stones, then they would approach the consideration of the other evidence without bearing the medical statement in mind. After reading the medical evidence, his lordship said, the first question the jury had to ask themselves was whether there was anything distinctive in the marks as showing that they had been caused by finger-nails, as the skin was not cut, while the Parsee medical men were of opinion that they could have been so made. Assuming that the doctors were equally truthful in giving their statements the jury had to remember that Dr. Smith had made his examination in broad daylight, so that he had a better opportunity to see the dust in the wounds; whereas the Parsee doctors only examined the bodies late in the evening, having partly to use lights. If they believed Dr. Smith, then the theory that they were all finger-nail marks was decidedly weak, it having to be remembered that Dr. Smith had said they had not the appearance of such marks. Of course, when doctors differed it was extremely difficult to decide evidence where two doctors with very little experience pledged themselves against Dr. Sidney Smith, who had very great experience; and his lordship said he thought it was due to Dr. Smith to say that he had given evidence for a considerable time in the Court, and had never been questioned as to his fairness in giving his statements either for or against the police. Regarding the mark on Buchoobai's left breast, his lordship remarked that Dr. Smith had accounted for them by the nature of the ground on which the body fell. But it was noticeable that the marks on the breast, although of a deeper and larger character, were different from those on the thigh. He asked the jury whether they were of opinion that the marks were caused by a fall. If so, then there was no evidence of rape; but if they considered that the marks were those of finger-nails, then the case assumed a different form; but if the jury could not form an opinion on either of these points, then they should consider the case irrespective of the medical evidence although it was not to be forgotten that Dr. Smith had never seen such marks on the thighs of women on whom a rape had been attempted. It therefore was to be determined as to how about one hundred such marks came on the legs of the females. Turning to the real evidence in the case, his lordship said it was divided into two heads, both contradictory—one being to the effect that the females had been subjected to violence, and another, that they fell from the Tower by other means. The jury would have to determine on which side of the case they found a preponderance of evidence of a credible nature. Coming to the evidence of Bhugwandass his lordship asked the jury if they believed that man's statement; for if they did, he connected the accused with the females, but was in contradiction with Gungajee, who said the prisoner came to the Tower some six minutes before the girls. These were contradictory evidence; but in such cases as the present the prosecution and the evidence ought to go together. Bhugwandass was a gentleman who before the Court had been guilty of one lie, as he had denied asking for money; but on being confronted with a gentleman in court he had to admit the charge; so that if he had told one lie, it was difficult to believe him when he was telling the truth. Then, again, if his statement concerning Superintendent MacDermott, it was for them to decide whether the witness or the superintendent was to be believed, at the same time bearing in mind the previous character of Bhugwandass. The question of the prisoner being in the garden, caused his lordship to allude to the fact that the accused on that day had passed through the garden after getting out of the tramcar. He asked the jury to consider how far they thought the witness's statement to be credible as to the point regarding the girls meeting the prisoner and his calling out to them. Speaking on the subject of Abdul Kadur's evidence, his lordship pointed out that the witness had made a different statement to that of the other two eye-witnesses, to the effect that he did not see the three men standing on the north face. The position where Abdul Kadur had stood was one in which he could have easily seen the Tower; and if his statement was true, then it negatived the statements of the other two men, who stood, as they alleged, in the road-way. Now Abdul knew the prisoner by his appearance, and it was to be considered whether a man in his position would have kept to himself the evidence which he possessed regarding the matter, in respect to which he knew every one was enquiring. If the evidence of this witness was believed, it assisted the prosecution in placing the accused in close proximity to the women; but if, on the other hand, as was possible, they thought Abdul Kadur had not been quite certain of what he saw, the matter assumes a different aspect. There were, then, the two other eye-witnesses and the Parsee children; but in reference to their evidence, it could not all be true, as Framroz and Rama's was to the effect that they saw three men on the Tower when the bodies fell; while the children, on the after hand, had sworn that they were the only persons there. It will be for you to determine which evidence is to be believed. But I may point out that in accordance with the evidence of the Bania, the old man, and the boy, there were three men on the Tower at the time, so that Framroze's statement and the peon's were perhaps true, and that of Nawazbai and the other Parsee children incorrect. Having read the evidence of Nawazbai, his lordship continuing his remarks said: Of course her statement was of the greatest importance, having been made the ground-work of the prosecution. It had to be examined very carefully, and it was to be remembered that the little girl had given her evidence from first to last without any prompting. It was to be remembered she saw the affair on the 25th April, and did not again mention it until the 1st May, when she was taken to Mr. Craigie's office. It did not appear to be a matter which attracted her attention: but if the jury looked at the evidence they would see that her story had been told in a connected form; so was it possible to believe that, as the defence tried to make out, the girl had been tutored to make her statement; bearing in mind that she had not said a word to any one, but had given her story, as his lordship said he once remembered reading a novel, commencing, "On a winter's morning two horsemen might be seen riding," &c., while it was also to be remembered that the two boys had given exactly the same story. It was possible the girl had not an extraordinary memory; but when his lordship found that whenever the girl's story varied, the boys' stories varied in the same detail and in precisely the same manner, such statements led a person to believe that there was some one behind the scenes. They might be simply coincidences, but he for his part doubted such statements very much; his Lordship remarking that sometimes there were little details left out in evidence, as had been the case with the little boy, Sayad Lall, who had omitted before the magistrate to state that he was fanning the old man. Such omissions as this were merely "touches of nature" in the evidence but the Judge said he very much doubted whether there were the same touches of nature in the evidence given by the girls. Passing to the points raised by the defence, his lordship, in alluding to the children being on the top of the Tower and meeting Atmaram and the Babu, said a considerable time must have elapsed between the time she met these two men and, as suggested by Mr. Jardine, when the girl had loitered or had rested on the way while bringing down her little companion. That was the evidence of the children, which had been commented on at length by Mr. Jardine; but it was for the jury to determine whether the girls had really come up with their disordered garments. Passing on to the evidence of Framroze his lordship said he could not reconcile that witness's statement with the evidence of the children, as Framroze had stated that he had seen three men on the Tower at the place where the youngsters were standing. His lordship added that it would be a long time before he could believe the suggestion of the prosecution that the children had stood on something to raise themselves up above the parapet; while it was also to be considered whether Framroze saw the two hands of the man hanging over the parapet, as he could not find out the difference between a bundle and a human form. His lordship thought it was for the jury to carefully weigh the evidence, together with the possibility that, owing to the breadth of the parapet, only a little of the arm would naturally hang over the wall. His Lordship asked the jury to bear in mind the age and character of the different witnesses, stating that when an excitable witness was examined it was possible for them to believe that they had seen really more than they had seen. If the jury thought Framroze had really seen the bundle pushed over, they should give weight to this story, but if they did not think he had seen it pushed over, then the evidence was good for nothing, as there was no doubt regarding the fact that the bundle did fall from the Tower in some way. He asked the jury to remember that the human memory was not a machine, but varied according to the individual, and, as a case in point, mentioned the fact that Framroze had within a space of two minutes contradicted himself regarding the time he stopped to regulate his watch. Under these circumstances, his lordship asked,—could the witness's statements be credited? Coming to the evidence of the Accountant's General peon, the Judge pointed out that what the man might have taken for a piece of paper floating in the air from the Tower, might have been Buchoobai's *mathaband*, but in alluding to the portion of the evidence in which he saw the man's arms protruding over the Tower, his lordship said he could hardly believe the witness could have seen anything more than the hands of the individual. It was on such evidence as this that the jury were asked to convict or acquit the accused; but in connection with this, they had to remember the statement of Mr. Enty, who had given his evidence in a very curious and peculiar manner, for it was curious that a man, seeing another in the hands of the police, should at once jump to a conclusion concerning his guilt. Mr. Enty was holding a position as clerk in Messrs. Conroy and Brown's office, and against his evidence they had to place that of Superintendent MacDermott, who, as a police officer, had given his evidence in a calm manner, and who held a respectable position in the police force. Again, referring to Mr. Enty's evidence, his lordship said he thought the witness had when giving his evidence thought that he had not very favourably impressed the Court; and before leaving the box had said that his statement could be supported by evidence. In reference to this; his lordship said he had received an anonymous letter that morning, and a second one later, and remarked it seemed strange that some persons were very anxious that Mr. Enty's evidence should be corroborated, although that gentleman had stated that he did not know if any one in the crowd had heard what had passed between him and the prisoner. His lordship, turning to the jury, added that there were some people who, after repeating a lie and after telling it to some person, were so convinced of its truth that they got to believe it themselves. After concluding the evidence, which his lordship said might tell against the prisoner, he said that he had to refer to the circumstances in favor of Manockjee. He then read the prisoner's defence, and asked Mr. Jardine if the Coroner, who had enquired into everything above and below the sky, had done anything to ascertain if the prisoner had called at Messrs. Lund and Blockley's the day before the ladies met their deaths.

Mr. Jardine: No, my lord.

Mr. Lang: He did not make the statement before the Coroner.

Mr. Jardine: Oh yes, he did.

His lordship said in that case the Coroner might have enquired into the matter, as at present the statement only rested on the prisoner's word. Having alluded to several points in the prisoner's statement which were corroborated by the evidence, his lordship said the police had brought before the Court all the people who were in the Tower, who have all corroborated, not exactly in every detail, as that would have been suspicious, the statement of the police; but his lordship, in alluding to these witnesses, said they had been called by the prosecution in kindness to the prisoner, and they had not thrown upon the prisoner the onus of calling them. But in his opinion it was a mistaken kindness, as there had been no real cross-examination, for if they had been left to be called by the defence, they would have been cross-examined by the prosecution, and the Court would have known whether they were speaking the truth. But in any case, if the statements of those witnesses were believed, they proved that the accused had left the Tower before the girls fell; and in alluding to this point his lordship said the statements of prisoners in the dock, when made for the first time, should be received with the greatest caution; but in the present instance the accused had made a statement almost precisely the same before the Coroner, before whom he appeared to have been subjected to a kind of cross-examination. After alluding to the evidence of the Bania, the old Mussulman, and the boy, Syed Lal, his lordship, after speaking for upwards of three hours, in concluding his summing up, said it rested with the jury to consider on which side was the truth, whether on the side of those witnesses who proved, if they were believed, that an infamous crime had been committed, or whether they believed the class of witnesses whose evidence went to show that there had been no crime. If they believed the latter class of witnesses, it was their duty to acquit the accused; but if they believed the former class, they would consider if the evidence was sufficient to bring home the prisoner's guilt.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship then said: Gentlemen of the jury, I must thank you for the patient attention you have given to this case, and I have to state in reference to the verdict, that it has my highest approval. In this case the evidence, for what I may call the defence, has quite outweighed that of what I may call the prosecution, and therefore I do not think that any sane persons could have arrived at any other verdict.

Mr. Lang said that Dr. Blaney had asked him to point out to the Court that it was incorrect of the accused to state that he had put him among a lot of short people for the purpose of identification.

His Lordship was understood to state that what the accused had stated was excusable, considering his state of mind at the time.

The accused having been released from custody, the special jury was excused from further service during the next two years.

The Sessions were then adjourned to 10 a.m. to-day.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS IN KATHIAWAR.

THE Maharajah of Bhownugger has issued the following notification in regard to the enlistment of recruits for the Imperial Service Corps:—

For some years past I have been impressed with the urgent want of providing honourable occupation for the younger members of the families of my Bhayats and other Rajput subjects of my State, whom I found to be growing up in indolence, and, I grieve to say, many of them in the terrible vice of opium-eating, simply from having nothing to do. To the majority civil occupation is not possible from their being illiterate, and it seemed to me, therefore, that a military career would be the best thing for them. Knowing the martial spirit that lies deep down in every Rajput's heart, which only needed opportunity to show itself, I obtained the approval of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India to raise a corps of Lancers, which, while in time of peace would serve my State, would in time of war be ready to serve with the imperial troops in the defence of the Empire, should they be called upon. In this corps, of which I assume the post of honorary colonel, and have appointed my kinsman Harisingjee Rupsingjee to be commandant. I hope to have one half at least Rajputs of my own State, the remaining half being open to my subjects of other castes, such as Mussulmans, Ahirs, &c. This notice is to spread the fact far and wide in this State and invite applications from young men of suitable physique for the purpose.

The poetry of the country abounds in stirring descriptions of the bravery of the Rajputs, and we need not dwell here on the spirit which pervades every true Rajput's heart.

The military occupation, therefore, is one that is entirely in keeping with the soul of the Rajput. But the old wild ways of warfare are at an end. To be useful now in war requires power of endurance, discipline, and complete obedience under lawful command. The training for all this is not easy, but neither is the glory small, or without toil we all know there is no gain. Rajputs have come forward loyally in other places and formed themselves into bodies which are proving themselves reliable in every quality demanded of a soldier. I am sure that in my Bhayats and subjects I shall not be disappointed in finding the material for a corps such as I wish to see organized. My subjects must always remember that to render help to the Empire is to defend our own homes and to secure the peace and security we have so long enjoyed.

The requirements are that the candidates should be of good character and of the age of between 18 and 25, the minimum height 5 feet 5 inches, the chest 33 inches, and the eyesight good. Candidates coming to Bhownugger will, on application to the nearest thandar, be provided with means for the journey to Bhownugger. While detained in Bhownugger for examination food will be provided, and for those who are unfortunately rejected as unfit provision for the return journey to their homes will be made.

Troopers will receive Rs. 10 per mensem with uniform, horse and lodging, and there are possibilities of rising from that pay to situations of non-commissioned officers and officers ranging in salaries from Rs. 20 to 150 per mensum.

TAKHTSINGJEE.

LIVERPOOL AND THE DETERIORATION OF INDIAN COTTON.

As announced by Reuter the Committee of the East Indian and China section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce presented a report on June 25th, on the proposals for legislation with a view to prevent adulteration and other fraudulent practices in the cotton trade of the Bombay Presidency, with suggestions for the improvement of the staples exported. The Committee approved of the suggestion that four assistant directors of agriculture should be appointed—one each for Guzerat, Khandeish, the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta Country, and Sind; that they be Europeans experienced in the cotton trade; and that one be placed in Bombay, where he would be in touch with the Bombay Chamber and Cotton Association. In order to stop the practices of the ryot and bania (the grower and the middleman) and the machine-ginner, the Committee approved of the following suggestions, viz.: That it should be made penal—(1) to mix foreign matter with *kapas*, i. e, seed cotton; (2) to mix different varieties of *kapas* in any dokra, half or fully pressed bales; (3) to arrange the knives of the gins in such a manner as to clip the seeds; (4) to gin two varieties together, provided that legitimate mixing be not interfered with, nor the ginning together of two varieties sown and picked together. That the varieties forbidden to be mixed together or ginned together are to be such as the Government may specify after taking the advice of the Bombay Chamber and (or) the Cotton Association. In order to reduce the facilities for mixing varieties or ginning different varieties together, the Committee approved of the proposal that the Government have power to prohibit the importation from one area to another of unginned cotton or *kapas*, and of ginned cotton, unless it be *bona fide* for local consumption or export; such power only to be used where it was clear that the object of importation was adulteration. The Committee further believed it to be desirable that the carrying out of the law should devolve on the ordinary magistrates, as recommended by the Commissioner, and, in order to facilitate the acquisition of information by the police, they adopt the suggestion abandoned by Mr. James, that informers should be paid for giving information as to infringements of the law. The law would be made more effective if the assistant directors of agriculture were given power to visit and inspect gins and presses. The expense of administering the law should be partly met by a tax not exceeding one anna per 3½ cwts. imported into place of shipment or consumption; and the Government should, as the landlord of the country, and in virtue of the duties and obligations pertaining to that position and of the benefits the revenue would derive under the proposed system, provide a fair portion of the cost. The report was adopted by the Chamber after a discussion in which the President, Mr. H. Coke, referred with satisfaction to the legislation in progress with reference to the adulteration of East Indian cotton. The proposed legislation, he said, is practically what was suggested by the Liverpool Chamber in 1894; and the Government have now found it necessary to consider a question which Lord Kimberley seven years ago refused to look at. Mr. Thorburn said this was a subject of high importance, for during the last year or two this adulteration of Indian cottan has gone up to such an extent that practically the importation into Liverpool has been stopped; and, of course, shipowners, merchants, and everybody else has been affected. Something should now be done, and what was proposed was a step in the right direction towards bringing East Indian cotton back to the reputation which it formerly enjoyed, and to give more employment to shippers, merchants, and others.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is said to be the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to abolish all the zillah schools in the Lower Provinces. His Honour thinks that the time has come when the zillah schools might well be self supporting.

ON the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of Burma the Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,18,018 for the construction of jetties, swing bridges and pontoons, godowns for storage of explosives and mineral oils, the requisite drains, out-houses and workshed on the bank of the Pegu river from the plans, specifications, and estimates prepared by the Port Engineer. The work will be put into execution at once.

ON Friday morning the Lieutent-Governor of Bengal with Mr. Vessy, Commissioner of Burdwan, and Mr. Cooke, District Magistrate of Hooghly, opened a new Town Hall at Hooghly. The proceedings opened with a short address, embodying a welcome and a hope that under His Honour Local Self-Government would expand. It drew attention to the poverty of the Municipality, and asked for material help from Government. His Honour's help was also asked to bring his influence to bear on the East Indian Railways to open a station near the viaduct of the new Hooghly Bridge. His Honour then declared the Victoria Jubilee Hall open, and proceeded to inspect the Jail, the Cutcherry and the imambara. He stays for four days in Hooghly.

THE Inspector-General of Artillery in India will arrive in Bombay on atour of inspection, on the 15th instant. The batteries, R A. at Colaba will be placed at his disposal on the 15th and 16th idem. A salute of 13 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

QUARANTINE imposed on arrivals from Jedda on account of reported outbreak of cholera at Mecca has been imposed at Alexandria.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s. s. Electra, 2,095 tons, Captain Bellen Charles, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong via Singapore, Penang and Colombo, with a general cargo and cabin passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
„ Almora	1718	Ingram	F	M Mackenzie & Co
I G S Magdala	..	..	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Cyrene	1634	Hedley	N	K. Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8 m. 44s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1	P & O S N Co
„ Roumania	2207	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Inchlonga	1944	Hanbury	3	K Nixon & Co
„ Bisagno	1474	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni
„ Colaba	1071	Brown	5	B I S N Co
„ Peninsular	2711	Loggin	9	P & O Co
„ Europa	1443	Agnew	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Imaum	2703	Poland	11	E B Ides & Co
„ A. Barrow	2035	Gordon	16	Beyts Craig & Co

MEREWETHER DOCK.

Lindula, 2199, Allen, M. Mackenzie and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Elektra (s)	Charles	Hongkong, July 19.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, July 11.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	John Davie (s.s.)	Richards	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Indiana, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Peninsular, for China, &c.
„ Gwalior, for China, &c.
„ Elektra, for Aden, Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
9 Barque Sator ....Nilson ....East London, May 20

DEPARTURES.

July 2.—Steamers Inishowen Head and Navigator, and a steamer (showed W. C. N. P).

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
11 Mombassa ..... Calcutta.
„ Waverley ..... Bombay.

July. DEPARTURE.
10 Clan Macleod ..... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—10 cases writing papers, M A Essabhoy; 20 cases corn flour, R R Parakh and Co.

Persia s—6 cases confectionary, A Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—5 cases medicine, Vussonjee, Nuthoo and Co.

Bombay s—1 case boots and shoes, H Sullimanjee.

Oriental s—2 cases medicine, Visram Ramjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Trifels s—173 boxes window glass, Walter N Cresswell and Co; 25 cases colour, T F Bengalee; 135 cases window glass, M Goolamally; 12 packages glassware, H A Burtoola; 137 cases glassware, M Currumsey.

Lycia s—6 cases soap, Lookmanjee Adumjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—5 cases colour, E Keekabhoy; 4 packages needles, A Abdoolrehman; 70 casks chemicals, Kavasjee Pestonjee and Co; 14 cases colour, and 20 cases marbles, Warden and Co; 47 packages glassware and 2 packages stationery, M Surazoo in; 2 cases Berlin wool, M Noorbhoy; 8 packages writing ink, H Abdoolally; 24 cases glassware, S M Cassum; 8 cases lanterns, V Allana; 7 packages glassware. C Dharamdas; 20 cases writing papers, Volkart Brothers; 57 cases window glass, M Kadeerbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—50 casks yellow ochre, T M Tazkhan.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—5 bales printing papers, M. Rugboomul.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 310 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 53 bales wool, S Dossa and Co; 51 bales gunny rags, G Lalljee; 27 cwts cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 190 cwts coiryarn, P Govindjee; 218 cwts mussoor dhall, J Naitho; 65 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—8 bales skins P H Abdool Cadur; 870 cwts myrabollams, Boyts Craig and Co; 113 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 14 bales skins, and 4 bales hides, R Kaderbhoy; 36 cwts gum, and 1 case tortoise shells, A Khakoo; 7 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co; 40 cwts gum, J Sawjee; 74 bales skins and hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 12 bales skins and hides, C Jooma and Co; 127 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, B Sajeen; 40 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 12 bales skins, P Damjee; 19 cases bristles, Boier and Katsaz; 2 bales woolen carps, and 12 bales Indian curiosities &c., Ardeshir Byramjee; 21 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 15 cwts peacock feathers, E Perdina.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchlonga s—7,20' cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, T. L. Batliboi and Co; 5,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,000 cwts horns R. Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Cyrene s—500 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

Annie Barrow s—2 000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 5,142 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 15,000 cwts wheat, Mansey Khairaz and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, D P Batha and Co.

Europa s—4 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Lindula s—10,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 16,008 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,03 cwts castorseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, 4,180 cwts linseed and 110 bales cotton, A Hasscheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, A A Mahomed and Co; 9,900 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,0.0 cwts linseed, J Hurjeewandas; 700 cwts castorseed, and 4,921 cwts rapeseed, It Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—1,050 cwts groundnuts, F L Batlibhoy and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Nansey Khairaz and Co; 250 cwts mowrasseed D P Batha and Co.

Roumania s—200,100 cwts castor seeds, and 644 bags mowra flowers, Ralli Brothers; 138 cwts sandlewood, D P Batha and Co; 1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FROM GENOA.

Imaum s—2,400 cwts bone meal, R Kadurbhoy; 261 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Booldana s—100 bales cotton, H Amoolukchand.

Lawada s—725 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—55 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 59 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—200 bales twist, C. Macdonald and Co., 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 625 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, T M Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 150 bales twist, N J Abram; 250 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 26 cwt sandlewood, 200 bales twists, Framji Sands and Co; 717 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twists, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist the Ripon M Co; 50 bales twist The Union S and M Co; 50 bales, twist Tata and Co; 72 bales piecegoods, and 3 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 175 bales, twist, S Motilal; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 348 bales twis, Sasson J David and Co; 50 chests opium, The P O and Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th July 1891, as compared with the statement of the 30th June:—

	June 30.	July 7.
LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,75,29,030 1 2	3,12,81,233 8 11
Other Deposits, &c.	7,06,58,144 14 3	7,10,70,979 14 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,67,364 5 10	4,53,112 4 8
Sundries	28,08,557 4 6	28,50,036 15 11
Rs.	12,61,63,156 9 9	13,03,55,663 0 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,32,31,000 0 0	1,13,77,716 8 0
Other authorized Invtmts.	81,13,026 8 0	82,14,332 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	72,47,584 4 0	99,92,563 4 8
Credits on do.	69,07,459 3 6	66,81,048 12 10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,12,63,766 11 7	2,03,15,905 11 8
Balances with other Banks	10,03,010 9 4	15,21,310 2 1
Bullion	10,37,253 3 11	10,37,109 11 11
Dead Stock	12,24,037 4 6	12,13,893 11 1
Stamps	11,469 6 3	11,088 1 3
Sundries	11,89,934 2 10	15,16,813 4 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	3,83,61,514 14 11	3,67,71,682 8 3
Do. at Branches	2,65,02,997 4 11	3,15,68,633 4 6
Rs.	12,61,63,156 9 9	13,03,55,663 0 7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 7th July, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,00,893	Dec.
Do. at Branches	38,53,035	Inc.
Other Deposits	4,12,835	do.
Post Bills	13,951	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	17,55,987	Dec.
Loans	27,44,979	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,23,410	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	9,47,891	do.
Cash at Head Office	15,89,832	do.
Do. at Branches	51,65,693	Inc.

"A TRAINING in cleanliness is a fortune. Complete your education with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Agents.—H BALLANETINE and SONS, Hornby Row.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Wilkie, Captain, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, off leave, from England.
Yate, Captain, P F Force, 2 n C, off leave, from England.
Richardson, Captain, Bo Mily Acct Dept, from furlough, from England.
Bailup, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Sawyer, Major, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, on leave, from England.
Downie, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 29th P.L., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Griffith, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on duty, to Neemuch.

JULY 11.

Merriman, Col, Bo, RE, on duty to Poona.
Yate, Captain, P F Force, 2nd R C, off leave, to Rajanpur.

JULY 13.

Bailey, Lieut, Bengal 5th Lancers, from leave, to Meerut.
Fisher, Lieut, 3rd Bo Infty, from leave, to Satara.
Wilkie, Captain, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Major, Col, Bo, Mily Accts Dept, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 14th July 1891.

The following drills will take place this week:—

AT THE FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.
To-day, at 6-30 p.m. } Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. }

AT THE NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.
To-day, at 5-45 p.m. } Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 5-45 p.m. }

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt. H. S. P. Davies, Settlement Officer, Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 28 days.

In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of this Government, Lieut. E. Waller, 19th Punjab Infy., is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Sialkot, vice Mr. A. I. Harrison.

Capt C. J. Dennys, Cantonment Mag., Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Lieutenant H. A. M. Tighe, 28th Punjab Infy., is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Rawalpindi, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. F. B. R. Spencer, Extra Asst. Commissioner, is placed in charg of the Thal Sub-Divn of the Kohat Dist.

Mr. J. G. Silcock, Depy. Commissioner, Karnal, has obtained furlough to Europe for six months.

JUDICIAL.

Lieut H A M Tighe is appointed a Mag. of the 2nd class within the limits of the Rawalpindi Cantonment, and he is appointed Cantonment Mag. for the same Cantonment, also to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, established in the Military Cantonment of Rawalpindi, to try suits not exceeding 50 rupees in value.

Lieut E Waller is appointed a Mag. of the 2nd class within the limits of the Sialkot Cantonment, and is appointed Cantonment Mag for the same Cantonment, also to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes established in the Military Cantonment of Sialkot to try suits not exceeding 50 rupees in value.

EDUCATION.

Mr E S Robertson, MA, Professor, Government College, Lahore, in the IV class of the Graded Educational Service, and Offg Principal in the II class, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

In consequence of Mr E S Robertson having proceeded on leave, his Honor the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to sanction the following officiating arrangements, which will hold till the return from furlough of Mr T C Lewis:—

Mr W Bell, M A, Professor, Government College, Lahore, in the IV Class of the Graded Educational Service, to officiate as Principal.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr Sidney Preston, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Swat River Canal Division, to the Chenab Weir Division, which he joined on the 26th June.

Mr Preston took overcharge of the Chenab Weir Division from Mr L F MacLean on the 1st July.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th July 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	2,10,000	4,000	2,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	455	9	642
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 week	82,000	2,10,000	4,000	2,96,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	79,913	96,885	—5,904	1,70,924
Per mile of Ry do.	174	210	—13	371
Total to corresponding date do.	79,913	96,885	—5,904	1,70,924

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,25,076
Do. to date ..... „ 1,25,076

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th July 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,52,000	3,25,000	4,000	4,81,000
Or per mile of railway	91	195	2	288
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	..
Total for 1 week	1,52,000	3,25,000	4,000	4,81,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,37,794	1,71,634	—16,627	2,92,831
Per mile of Ry do.	82	103	—10	175
Total to corresponding date do.	1,37,794	1,71,634	—16,627	2,92,831

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,88,169.
Do. to date ..... „ 1,88,169.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(10 day sending 30th June 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	753	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	56,804	52,765	4,039	..	1,6\,015	..
Goods	78,096	25,115	52,981	..	4,87,931	..
Other earnings	14,190	5,893	8,297	..	1,07,760	..
Weekly total	1,49,090	83,773	65,317	..	..	..
Aggregate	27,22,233	19,66,494	..	..	7,55,739	..

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th July as compared with the statement of the 4th July 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	July 4. Rs.	July 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,00,632	37,07,413
Do. do. at Branches	43,53,515	30,62,030
Other Deposits	4,47,71,279	4,37,10,723
Post Bills	8,781	8,452
Cash Credits, undrawn	27,11,140	35,30,306
Rs.	6,97,45,650	6,74,18,924
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,16,37,165	112,76,023
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,70,828	74,53,615
Loans do. do. do.	1,05,37,047	1,02,84,934
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,074	2,912
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,23,27,781	1,09,63,766
Stamps, &c.	16,355	16,561
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,067		
Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,067	3,92,067
Bullion	3,11,321	3,11,321
Cash Balances with Correspondents.	6,16,274	7,51,434
Cash and Currency Notes	2,63,34,521	2,51,66,261
Rs.	6,97,45,650	6,74,18,924

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INDIA OFFICE RECORDS.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, writes the *Athenæum*, has undertaken to edit for Mr. Bernard Quaritch the volume of the old East India Company's records entered in the press list of 'India Office Records' recently published under the title of 'Miscellaneous Court Book.' The volume was known to Mr. Thos. Rundall, who refers to it in his 'Narratives of Voyages towards the North-West' (Hakluyt Society 1849) under the title of 'Court Miscellany Book'; and to Mr. Bolton Corney in his edition of the 'Voyage of Sir Henry Middleton' (Hakluyt Society, 1855), under the name of 'Court Miscellaneous Book.' The true title, however, is given in the Court Minutes of March 28th, 1607, as 'Register of Letters'; for this exactly indicates the contents of the volume, which consist of first-hand copies of the letters and similar documents received by or issued by the East India Company between the years 1600 and 1618. These documents number altogether 149, of which at least fifty relate to the first six years of the Company's existence, a period for which the India Office Records are otherwise particularly meagre. Ten of them are published by Mr. Bolton Corney as appendices to his 'Voyage of Sir Henry Middleton,' a work long since out of print. The volume is, therefore, of the utmost interest in connexion with the history of the East India Company. After Mr. Rundall's time it was lost to sight for many years, and Mr. Noel Sainsbury, in his 'Calendar of State Papers (East Indies) for 1513—1616,' p. 151, especially mentions it as wanting. It was unknown to Sir George Birdwood at the time of his preparation of his 'Report on the Miscellaneous "Old Records" of the East India Company,' and was only recently rediscovered by Mr. F. Danvers.

It is being published by Mr. Quaritch in uniformity with Mr. Henry Steven's reproduction of the first volume of the 'Court Minutes of the East India Company' (1599-1603), under the title of 'The Dawn of British Trade in the East.' The "Factory Period" of the history of the East India Company extends from 1600 to 1708-9, when the two competitive East India companies were united in one, and commenced the territorial conquest of India. This century of purely trading operations may be subdivided into three well-marked periods—the first from 1600 to 1622'3, the date of the massacre of Amboyna, during which the Company pushed its trade in the East in great obscurity, without exciting the public attention by its operations till it was aroused by the massacre of Amboyna; the second from 1622'3 to 1660, the date of the "Restoration," during which period a general competition was developed in the country for a participation in the commerce of the Indies; and the third and last from 1660 to 1708-9, during which this disastrous competition was gradually restricted, and at last resulted in the amalgamation of the original "London East India Company" and "the English East India Company" in the "United Company of Merchants of England trading in the East," better known as "the Honourable East India Company."

It is the intention of Mr. Quaritch and his editor, if properly supported, to publish in a series of volumes the whole of the India Office records relating to the first period, that of the dawn of British trade in the East. It is also their hope that other publishers and editors may take up the printing of the entire body of documents relating to the two other periods of the great "Factory Period," all uniformly with Mr. Henry Stevens's publication of the first volume of the Court Minutes.

DISTRESS IN COIMBATORE.

THE distress existing in the affected parts of the Coimbatore District is still severe, writes the *Madras Mail*. The Head Assistant Collector, in his report, states that the chucklers, pariahs, and coolies in general have no work. They are living on prickly pear fruit, except when they chance to earn a few annas. Some were observed both at Kothavadi and Peria Kalandai to have taken to digging up old grave-yards for bones, which they sell to coffee-estate people as manure. On enquiry it was found that a man can earn 2 annas a day at this business if he has great luck and works hard. The above facts undoubtedly point to there being much suffering. There are no stores of grain. For the last three crops the out-turn has been 4 annas and less and stores are an impossibility, consequently many ryots are engaged in stone-breaking. The ryots say:—"Yes, we have lands, but what is the use of lands without crops?" One ryot who was interviewed by the Head Assistant had some land paying Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 kist. Last year he borrowed money to pay the assessment; this year he sold something or borrowed for the same purpose. and Rs. 2 were still due from him, for he had not hitherto been able to raise them. He said he ought to eat in the morning, at mid-day and again in the evening, but he was only now able to have a single meal at midday. He said he had nothing in his house, and the next day he would have to go to the relief work again to get food. This is the condition of almost all the ryots on the stony lands between Palladum and Kattampatti. The starving ryots are largely employed in stone-breaking. This tract of country having had three consecutive bad seasons, and now being in the middle of a fourth as bad as, or worse than, its predecessors, the condition of the people is truly deplorable.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

SOAPS DRY, ROUGHEN, and WEAKEN the SKIN, and make it blotchy, dull, and muddy, the Hair wiry, white, and weak, and the Nails stained and brittle from the following causes:—
1. SODA and POTASH left in them.
2. DELETERIOUS SCENTS & COLOURS.
3. ROSIN and METHYLATED SPIRITS (as in transparent soaps).
4. JETSAM and FLOTSAM (rotten fatty materials).
5. GLYCERINE, which is drying.

VINOLIA SOAP contains unchangeable cream, instead of soda and potash, and is guaranteed pure. It does not dry the skin.

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."

VINOLIA SOAP
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
"An ideal Soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."

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"Odour delicate, an article of excellent quality."

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"Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."

VINOLIA CREAM is UNEQUALLED for Itching, Insect Bites, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Eczema, Rash, &c.
THE BABY
"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days."

VINOLIA CREAM
THE LANCET.
"An Emollient Cream for the skin in eczema, rash, eruptions, &c.
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"Of much convenience in skin ailments."
THE QUEEN.
"For rough hands it is invaluable, and it is as excellent in the nursery as it is for the toilet.

VINOLIA POWDER. A Soothing, Soluble Silken, Rose Dusting Powder, Antiseptic, Protective, and free from Minerals, Poisons, and Injurious Agents.

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THE LADY'S PICTORIAL.
"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."

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ATKINSON'S
OPOPANAX | HELIOTROPE
WOOD VIOLET | TRÉFOL
and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.
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COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

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Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."
Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
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EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY Giesler & Co. Ahrizel Champagne.
INDIA BRAND Giesler & Co. Ahrizel DRY. Champagne.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
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EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
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POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
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FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
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It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou) Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

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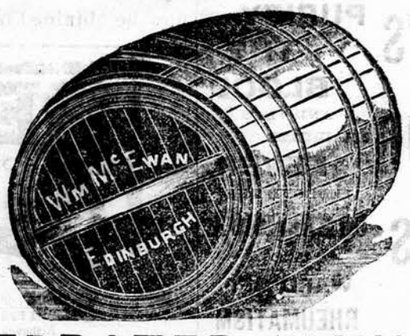
Primus  *in Indis.*

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As supplied to the Troops in 54 gallon casks in Egypt, Malta, Australia, Colonies, Burmah, India and

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMSHIPS.

It is acknowledged to be of infinitely superior flavour, age, and ripeness to every other Beer brewed, or imported into India.

OFFICERS

Are now using this fine Draught Ale in 18 gallon casks in their Messes and Clubs.

The Army & Navy supplied on most favourable terms.

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YOUNGER	260,000	do.
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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

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Pears' soap

FOR

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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

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"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;

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HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S SOAP**

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

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WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S. BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*

8 Years Old ** *(Blue Capsule.)*

5 Years Old * *(Green Capsule.)*

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

PASTA MACK

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PASTA MACK

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new, and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious colour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

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PLEASANT TO TAKE CERTAIN IN ACTION.

WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

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Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.

Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

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The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

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T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.